

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

Vol. XCV, No. 12

Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A., December 26, 1945

Price \$2.00 Per Year, 25 Cents Per Copy



1,000,000 bus. Elevator of Pillsbury Mills, Inc., at Clinton, Ia. For description see page 471.

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$12 per year.

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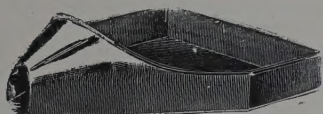
Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, a merger of Grain Dealers Journal (Est. 1896), American Elevator & Grain Trade (Est. 1882), Grain World (Est. 1928), and Price-Current-Grain Reporter (Est. 1844). Published on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the interest of progressive wholesalers in grain, feed and field seed. 327 South La Salle Street, Chicago 4, Illinois. U. S. A. Price \$2.00 per year, 25c per copy. Entered as second class matter November 27, 1930, at the Post Office in Chicago, Ill., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Vol. XXV, No. 12. December 26, 1945.

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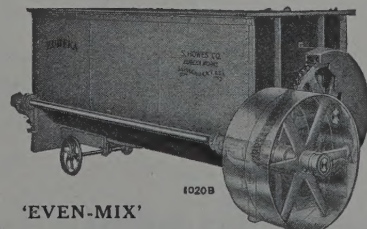
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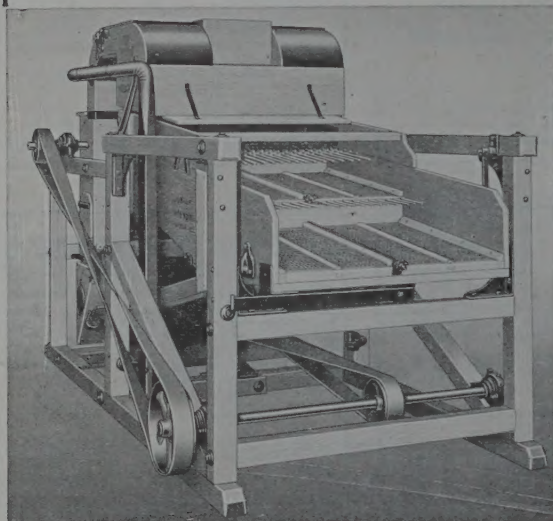
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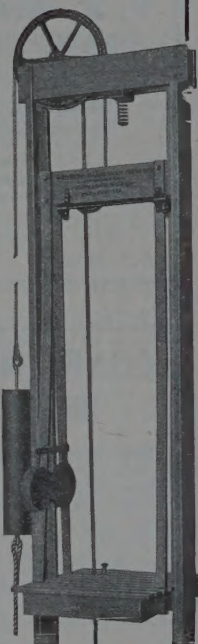
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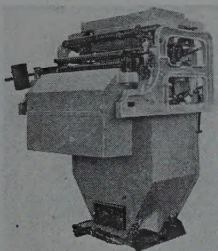
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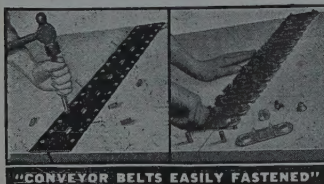
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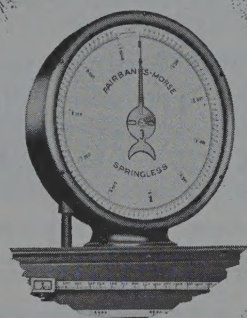
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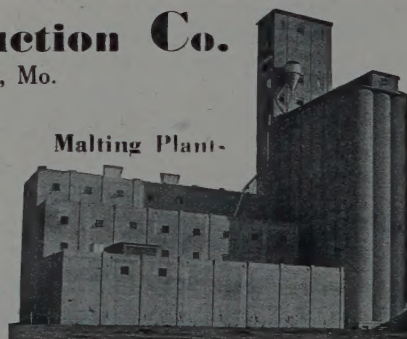
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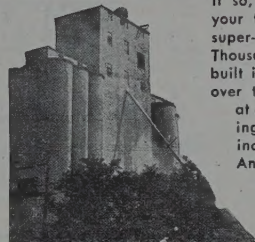
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Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

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Wanted and For Sale

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ELEVATORS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One 60,000 bu. capacity elevator on I. C. Railroad south central Ill. in excellent going condition. Also one 20,000 bu. capacity elevator reconditioned in 1937. Can be sold separately or together. Address Turner Seed & Supply, Box 424, Mattoon, Ill.

FOR SALE—Elevator, Feed, Grain, Coal, Gasoline and Oil. Located Central Indiana, town 2500. Good farming community and good outlet for coal. Price depending on inventory at time of sale, around \$20,000. O. P. Freeland, P. O. Box 299, Redkey, Ind.

FOR SALE—Have a number of good going country elevators for sale in Ohio, Indiana or Illinois. Some will pay for themselves in one year good management. Owned mostly by older men wanting to retire. If you want to buy, see or write us your needs. Availability of most of our plants not publicly known. Mid-West Business Exchange, 121 W. Garro St., Plymouth, Ind.

ELEVATOR & FEED MILL FOR SALE

A G.I.'S OPPORTUNITY

Modern completely equipped Elevator and Feed Mill located in one of Michigan's best farming areas, doing a Grain, Bean, Coal and Feed Business with sidelines. Profits have averaged \$7,500 annually for past 11 years and the volume of business is limited only by ambitions of the owner. Present owner wishes to retire. Will sell land, buildings and equipment to a young man of good reputation, preferably a returned veteran with elevator experience, for \$15,000; \$6,800, plus cost of inventory, will handle. If you have the qualifications for this opportunity, address 9321, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

ELEVATOR WANTED

WANTED—To buy, lease or finance Kansas country elevators. Dave Lorenz Grain Co., Salina, Kansas.

WANTED—Want to buy good grain elevator business including feed, coal and seed sidelines. Will pay cash. Prefer No. Indiana, Ohio, Illinois or So. Michigan. State full details. Address 93T13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

If What You Want you see advertised, tell the advertiser. If Not—Tell the Journal.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—If you have experience in the country elevator business and are ambitious to own your own plant, we have one to fit most any sized investment. Located in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, or Southern Michigan. Many are bargains. Write Mid-West Business Exchange, 121 W. Garro St., Plymouth, Ind.

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED—Woman typist of experience for small office. Permanent. Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

WANTED—Manager Grain Department. Texas firm now handling large volume feed ingredients opening grain department wants manager. Salary and share of profits. Big opportunity for right man. Give age and experience first letter. Address 93X3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

SITUATION WANTED—Manager of grain elevator, feed and seed business. 18 years' experience as manager of grain, feed, seed, coal and other agricultural items. Good references, good education. Noble Baringer, 2 B St., Fairfield, Ohio.

SITUATION WANTED—Position as Manager of country Grain Elevator. Years of experience. Thoroughly versed in all branches of the business. Also 7 years lumber yard experience. Want position where work is steady, with good company. Go almost any place. Furnish good references. Keep books. Come on short notice. Fast and accurate in figures. Use no liquor. Address 93X7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

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MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 91N8, Grain & Feed Jnl's., Chicago.

For Sale—New and used hammer mills; also other milling equipment. H. H. Hussey, Box 162, Albert Lea, Minn.

FEED MIXER—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 91N9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—Slightly used Tag-Heppenstall Moisture Tester. 1 New Boss Car Loader. Adams Elevator, Paris, Illinois.

FOR SALE—One Ton Vertical Batch Mixers and One Emerson Cylinder Wheat Separator. J. E. Hagan Mill Machy., Jefferson City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Used Tag-Heppenstall moisture testers. Seedburo Equipment Company, 620 Brooks Bldg., Chicago 6, Ill.

FOR SALE—Jay Bee Hammermill and Wolf Corn Cutter. Both machines in good condition and used very little. Boonville Mills Co., Boonville, Missouri.

HAMMER MILL with 25-hp. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 91N10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—Direct Heat Fitz Grain Drier, 50-bu. capacity; one Boss Car Loader; one 4-bu. Richardson Automatic Grain Scale; one Fox Hay Cutter No. 224; one Emerson Cylinder Wheat Separator. J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery, Jefferson City, Mo.

When you are in the market for new or used mill machinery—Electric Motors, or any other equipment, write J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery, 1522 E. High St., Jefferson City, Mo.

FOR SALE—New fan cooled motors in stock, 5 HP, 7½ HP, 10 HP, 15 HP, 60 HP, 75 HP and 100 HP, 1800 RM, for prompt shipment, also new explosion proof and regular hand compensators. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

FOR SALE—Gruendler hammermill, direct connected 40 HP motor complete. Still in operation. May be inspected. Also Blue Streak hammermill 50 HP unit, complete. Reasonable prices. Located central Indiana. Write P. O. Box 179, Lafayette, Indiana.

I have been a reader of the Grain & Feed Journals for the last six or seven years and think it is the best grain magazine published in the United States.—Richard Talbot, Mgr., Grangers Elvtr. Co., Manito, Ill.

A Trial Order

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I wish to try the semi-monthly Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated to learn if I can get any helpful suggestions from the opinions, practices and experiences of other grain and feed dealers. Enclosed please find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

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1,000 GAL. CONTRACT	500 TO 1,000 GAL. CONTRACT	100 TO 500 GAL. CONTRACT	LESS THAN 100 GAL. CONTRACT
50 GAL. DRUM—1.65 Gal.	50 GAL. DRUM—1.70 Gal.	50 GAL. DRUM—1.75 Gal.	50 GAL. DRUM—1.80 Gal.
5 GAL. CAN—1.75 Gal.	5 GAL. CAN—1.80 Gal.	5 GAL. CAN—1.85 Gal.	5 GAL. CAN—1.90 Gal.
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NOTE: 1 GALLON CANS ARE PACKED 4 TO CASE

Cert-O-Cide kills every known kind of grain insects and kills in all stages of development, from egg to adult insects.

Cert-O-Cide is convenient and economical. As a rule, 1 to 1½ gallons of Cert-O-Cide will effectively treat 1000 bushels of grain.

WE PAY FREIGHT ON SHIPMENTS OF 100 LBS. OR MORE TO ONE DESTINATION

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DUST BLOWER

Dust is a great hazard ... a frequent cause of fire, motor burn-outs, shut-downs, and other troubles. Beat this hazard with a Seedburo Portable Electric Blower.



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By attaching a one-gallon metal spray tank in place of the rubber hose the Seedburo Blower is easily converted into a powerful sprayer ... highly successful for spraying insecticides around piled bags, elevator legs, machinery, etc. Shoots a fine mist spray 18 to 20 feet.

Here's a great piece of equipment ... 1 tool that does 4 different kinds of work.

First, and most important, it's a Portable Electric Blower ... powerful, durable, and rugged ... especially designed for heavy duty in elevators, seed houses and factories. Easy to use. Gives a powerful, clean, dry blast of air when connected to any electric socket.

Four models available, 4A—1/4 H.P.—\$43.45; 6A—1/3 H.P.—\$54.45; 8A—3/5 H.P.—\$71.50; 10A—1 H.P.—\$92.95.

VACUUM CLEANER

Standard attachments quickly convert this blower into a high power vacuum cleaner for bins, chutes, shelves, etc.

PAINT SPRAYER

Other attachments change this appliance into a paint sprayer especially suited to small and medium sized indoor jobs.

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Seedburo is Headquarters for grain, seed house and plant maintenance equipment and supplies:

Moisture Testers Thermometers Bag Trucks Respirators
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SEEDBURO

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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., DECEMBER 26, 1945

ONLY SIXTEEN fires are reported in this Number. Is your elevator listed among the missing?

FORTUNATE is the feed buyer who has something up his sleeve that the seller values a little more than the money.

PRICES received by farmers during December made new tops for 25 years; and the full effect of inflation of our money is still to be felt.

CLAMP down on outstanding accounts in these flush times when the debtor can borrow money elsewhere to pay off the elevator man.

YOUR SCALE may be weighing against you, but you will not know it unless you employ an experienced scale man to test it occasionally.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION of brewers' and distillers' grain bot for mixing with feeds are of such frequent discovery the wonder is any owner of an elevator or a feed mill will admit this hazardous material into his plant.

SCREENING all elevator windows with heavy wire keeps out locomotive sparks and stones as well as pigeons, and permits the opening of windows at your pleasure.

COUNTY ELEVATOR operators are considered such easy marks by traveling fakers, it behooves them to exercise real caution when dealing with strangers.

DEFICIENT WIRING and shorts in both motors and wiring continue to cause unnecessary fires. Profit by the experience of others. Have your plant carefully inspected and repaired.

TERMINATION OF food orders by any of the Department of Agriculture bureaus is most encouraging to every dealer in food as it gives promise of the termination of many other orders still handicapping the regular trade.

OVER-HEATED BEARINGS as the direct result of improper lubrication has caused many fires recently, principally because the men in charge of lubrication did not apply oil or grease at the proper time in the proper place.

MANY VENTURESOME veterans returning from battle fronts are engaging in business without the assistance of experienced associates. A few years experience would greatly increase their chances for success in the grain business.

RATES of freight are best regulated by a single agency such as the Interstate Commerce Commission, which is free from political influence, and whose orders can be appealed to the courts. Intrusion of the Department of Justice on its own initiative would only add confusion.

IF the Fair Employment Practices Commission Act is enacted every employer who refuses to hire a man or discharges one will be guilty of a potential violation of the Act. The employer may be placed on trial before some unknown incompetent, fined and imprisoned and required to grant back pay.

STATISTICS COMPILED by casualty insurance companies disclose a most alarming record of 1150 injuries and 11 deaths to workmen every hour so there is still ample room for a great improvement in the number of cautious, careful workmen who consider their own as well as the safety of fellow workmen.

RUMORS are circulated continuously that the Production and Marketing Administration is about to issue an order to control the protein situation. The latest rumor is that mixed feed manufacturers will be limited to 100 per cent of their output for the corresponding month a year ago, and that 5 per cent must be set aside for shipment to deficit areas.

THE LONG cold nights seem to prompt experienced burglars to get busy and our news columns always contain more notices of this character during the winter months than any other season of the year. Heavy bars and locks will help to make it more difficult for the intruders to gain admission.

VENTURESOME SHIPPERS of corn containing excessive moisture could help to relieve many of their brother shippers by publicizing their experiences with different shipments containing excessive moisture. Disappointments in obtaining cars and transporting damp grain to markets which have excessive drying capacity would relieve other shippers from similar disappointments.

DIFFERENT AGRICULTURAL colleges are preparing to hold courses of instruction in the operation of elevator and feed mills this spring so that, if they only teach men now in the business, how to improve the efficiency of their operations they will have accomplished much good. Teaching operators where and how to gain practical information should help all to greater and more effective production.

IF YOU will insist on well organized watchman's service safe-guarding your plant after "the fire has been extinguished," you will not only discover more fires but your property will, no doubt, be saved from the flames. We have published notices of so many re-occurrences of fires that were supposed to have been extinguished, this precaution should be taken without any prompting by anyone other than the property owner.

LAND Grant freight rates giving the Government reduction of 50 per cent on Government owned shipments are no more. Congress has repealed this discrimination. Shippers so situated that routing was available over the sections of road built with the aid of land grants will no longer have an advantage over other shippers in selling to the Government. Nor will the carriers have to charge the public rates high enough to make up their loss on Government traffic.

GRAIN ELEVATOR operators who are puzzled by the meaning of "area of production" in the Fair Labor Act should not overlook the fact that the U. S. Supreme Court, the highest tribunal of the land, was also puzzled and refused to waste any more time trying to interpret the meaning of the law. If Congress is anxious to have a specific law on the statute books clarifying this puzzling legislation, then it should be willing to make its intent understandable by every intelligent citizen. Get after your Representatives.

MANY years ago before official grading was established, grain was sold by sample. A buyer had to be well posted. Now he needs to know little, as he can depend on the official inspection; and, of course, the more detailed the notations on the certificate the more willing is he to buy the certificate. If the certificate noted that the wheat was of a variety unfit for milling it would be just duty for the mill's buyer.

DISTRICT court judges are stiffening their fines on persons guilty of misbranding feeds. Where formerly a \$10 or \$25 fine was deemed adequate for the offense, now the courts are penalizing the crooks \$450. More effective work towards putting the sharpers permanently out of business is done by the Federal Trade Commission orders against continuing to use false representations that trap the unwary.

THE country elevator is a permanent link in distribution just because it is the lowest cost method of handling grain off the farm. The managers of the hundreds of successful elevator companies have not been running to the Production and Marketing Administration to find out how to run their business. They keep expenses down and sell the grain for the highest price, ignoring the ever normal granary and "orderly" marketing, of politicians who are trying to farm the farmer.

FIFTY YEARS ago every market was cursed with the distribution of misinformation by bucket shop keepers and other unreliable fakers without exchange membership, but today one seldom hears of any bad practices emanating from any organized market. However, the Production and Marketing Administration has caught up with the International Market Forecast Bureau and found that their trade in the market was contrary to the interest of traders who were acting on the advice of the so-called Bureau. Dealers trading in any of the organized markets can easily learn of the reliability of members in the market by communicating with the exchange secretary.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE scarcity of material and labor some enterprising grain merchants are making long needed improvements and enlarging their storage capacity. This Number contains notice of a score of firms who plan on making improvements. Some are adding to their storage and others to their cleaning capacity. One of the most encouraging features of the news is the large number of plants which are being equipped better to clean and dry grain. Many new dehydrating plants have been erected during the last year, but still this number gives notice of other dehydrating plants now building or to be built so the chickens are to have easy picking next winter.

Your Interest in the 1946 Crop

The demand for all kinds of grain continues so strong both at home and in Europe, every effort of the U. S. Government will be made to encourage the planting of an increased acreage with the best seed obtainable, so the elevator operators of U. S. A. will have another huge crop to handle in 1946. This will meet with great favor from all sections of the grain trade and stimulate their interest in providing a bountiful supply of fertilizer and tester seeds of a choice variety in hope of helping each planter to a maximum return from his planting.

Buoyed up with the happy expectation of realizing a large yield from every field, farmers generally will be in a mood to select the choicest seed obtainable and make every effort to give it perfect preparation for favorable planting. The prevailing ceiling prices should of themselves give planters sufficient promise of profitable returns to justify every precaution possible to produce the prolific crops needed to relieve the world's gnawing hunger.

A modern up-to-date elevator with ample storage and room facilities for every emergency will be needed to handle the super crops of 1946 expeditiously and efficiently and that is exactly what the enterprising grain merchants are striving to provide.

Changes in Shipping Facilities

In the closing years of the last century, canals, bayous and creeks were giving up their fight for grain freight and in the interim have entirely disappeared and been forgotten. Notwithstanding the many ports on the river arteries of trade have decreased their handling and storage facilities, they have not brought profit to the shippers using these facilities or to the governmental departments operating them.

The navigation of the Great Lakes has always proved profitable to the shipping companies, and shippers have been induced to use water transportation because of its cheapness and dependability, but few of the canals ever proved profitable for anyone and grain shippers seldom ventured a second shipment.

The air lines have now become obsessed with the possibilities of their finding great profit in the transporting of heavy and light freight, but it remains to be seen whether or not they will be able to render a service to users of grain or field seeds that would be satisfactory. The element of time has proved such an important factor in transporting persons that the passenger service of the air line companies has grown by leaps and bounds. The muddy Missouri and the Illinois river have been so irregular they discouraged early ventures into the building of elevators for handling grain in or out of its barges but the success of recent

ventures along these rivers have proved so satisfactory other ports will, no doubt, be added to the list having water facilities for transporting grain.

Washington News

THE CORN regulation, Supp. 4 to F.P.R. 2 allows a premium for recleaned and for No. 1 corn.

THE EXPORT subsidy on flour was reduced from 15 to 12 cents per 100 pounds by the Department of Agriculture Jan. 2.

THE O.P.A. has added Beeman Bros.' warehouse and drier to Woodland, Cal., to the list of rice handlers having a maximum freight rate of 12 cents per 100 pounds.

THE Federal Trade Commission has recommended repeal of the Miller-Tydings Act under which 45 states have enacted laws permitting manufacturers to set retail prices.

We have asked for an appropriation of \$14,000,000 to continue bringing foreign labor groups into this country to help in the harvest where the labor shortage is critical.—Sec'y of Agriculture Anderson.

WHEAT crop insurance during the 5 years 1939 to 1943 cost the Government 25,789,168 bus., premiums having been 49,915,000 bus. and indemnities 75,704,171 bus. In 1945 premiums amounted to 1,139,741 bus. and indemnities to 310,122 bus. All of the operating expenses are paid by the Government.

DEPARTMENT of Agriculture has authorized beverage distillers use of all grains in January equal to 10 days' mashing capacity, of which not more than 6 per cent can be rye. The ten-day run will require about 5,500,000 bus. of all grain, or 250,000 bus. more than authorized in December, and therefore limits January use of rye to about 330,000 bus.

W. B. LATHROP, Kansas City director of the C.C.C., pointed out that in the six months between July 1 and Jan. 1 175,000,000 bus. of wheat had been exported, compared with none during the corresponding period preceding, as one reason for the tight wheat situation, in a conference with Senator Reed of Kansas, who has been trying to get wheat for millers.

THE coming Yearbook of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture will cover the period 1943-47. Examples of subjects to be covered are: Feeding, breeding and care of livestock in the light of newer knowledge; new facts on soils, fertilizers, and microorganisms; insects, insecticides, and fungicides; new farm machines and processing methods; plant culture, growth regulators, and new varieties of crops; irrigation and hydraulics; household developments, new food preparations and new data on diets and home management.

THE FAIR Employment Practices Bill is based on the fallacy that the employer or the heads of labor union are responsible for racial or legions discrimination. The fact is, of course, that such discrimination, when it occurs, usually results from the antipathies and antagonisms of employees, or union members, or the general public. Singling out the employer or the union management as the responsible parties puts them "in the middle," with the law threatening them on one side and their employees or members or patrons on the other.—The Better Government Ass'n.

ONE MATTER for which your immediate attention is urgently requested is President Truman's proposals of a so-called National Health Program to Congress and submission on the same day to the Senate and House of a new Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill to implement the program. This program, through compulsory health insurance, provides for the establishment of state or socialized medicine in which the Government would collect the funds for medical care, manage medical practice, and distribute payment for it. How anxious our Washington socialists are to grab all our wages and spend it to swell the number of sap suckers.

Pillsbury's Soybean Processing Plant at Clinton, Iowa

During our wars with the Japanese and the European nations grain merchants with worn out and obsolete elevators have been unable to get materials or labor for enlarging and improving their grain hauling facilities, so nearly every elevator is in urgent need of repairs, additional storage room, modern cleaning and drying facilities as well as more rapid handling equipment, so naturally every grain dealer is trying to modernize his facilities in preparation for helping to handle the enormous crops now promised for 1946.

Iowa's production of soybeans has swamped its processing facilities, so new modern plants are being erected to handle the enlarged crops planned for the new season. The reinforced concrete elevator shown on our outside front cover has been erected especially for the Soy Division of Pillsbury Mills, Inc., which has its headquarters in Clinton, and is under the direction of Harry Schultz. The Soy Division also operates the soy bean extraction plant at Centerville.

The grain elevator building which more or less dominated the picture was not quite complete when the picture was taken but is now in full operation.

The processing buildings were planned and designed by the Minneapolis engineering department working with the French Oil Mill Machinery Co. engineering staff. Both buildings have structural steel frames with brick walls. The preparation building has wood floors and roof. The extraction building has concrete and steel grating floors and gypsum slab roof. These two buildings were erected by the N. H. Leighton Co. The processing equipment was designed and furnished by the French Oil Mill Machinery Co. The mechanical layout was made by the Minneapolis Engineering Department from flow sheets furnished by the equipment manufacturers.

Whole beans are conveyed over from the elevator into the preparation building where they are cracked and flaked before being sent over to the extraction plant. After the oil has been leached out of the flakes by means of the solvent, the flakes are freed of solvent and returned to the preparation building where they are debittered, toasted and ground into meal for shipment. The mixture of oil and solvent is passed thru a distillation system to recover

the solvent and the oil is pumped into storage tanks for future shipment.

The grain elevator building was designed and built by the Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co. In this building beans are unloaded, weighed, cleaned and stored for processing. Beans which are received with a moisture content too high for safe storage can be dried in an O. W. Randolph drier unit also located in this building which has a storage capacity of 1,000,000 bus.

Adding Storage Charges to Wheat Ceiling Price

The National Grain Trade Council has received the following interpretations from J. B. Richards, assistant general counsel of the O.P.A.:

May a seller who agrees to sell and deliver a lot of wheat at the appropriate maximum price at the time of delivery condition such sale and delivery by requiring the buyer to take deferred delivery of the wheat and pay him carrying charges on such lot during the interval prior to delivery?

Answer: No. Under 2nd Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 487 carrying charges can never be added to a maximum price except "where the buyer requests deferment of delivery of the wheat beyond the free time allowed under the terms of the contract of sale" as is specifically provided in Section 5.2(e). Carrying charges as defined cover maintenance of condition and grade, financing, insurance, and storage.

The conditioning of a sale in the manner indicated in the question above or in any manner is contrary to established OPA policy and is in direct violation of Section 1.3 relating to evasions.

Can a seller who agrees to sell and deliver a lot of wheat condition such sale by requiring the buyer to pay him a specified amount of storage charges on such lot?

Answer: No. The conditioning of a sale in the manner indicated in the question above or in any manner is contrary to established OPA policy and is in direct violation of Section 1.3 relating to evasions.

May a seller who delivers a lot of wheat in store require the buyer to pay him in addition to the maximum price applicable to such sale at the time of delivery in store any increase in the maximum price which occurs between the time of delivery in store and the time of actual shipment?

Answer: No. The seller may not receive an amount in excess of the maximum price applicable to the sale of such lot at the time delivery of the wheat is made in store.

Under established OPA policy and under 2nd Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 487 no charge for 'carrying charges' or for storage can ever be made unless and to the extent that the service is actually performed.

The same questions and answers apply to sales of oats, barley, corn and grain sorghums under Food Products Regulation No. 2, Supplements 2, 3, 4, and 6 except that the sections involved are Sections 3 and 13(e)."

Common or Private Carrier

The United States Supreme Court on Jan. 2 in *Schenley Distillers Corporation v. Interstate Commerce Commission* held that a filing of an application with the ICC together with a request that the application be dismissed as not required is a proper method of raising the issue of whether a carrier is subject to the Act, because any other construction of the statute "would make it necessary for a carrier to take the risk of operating illegally and incurring criminal and other penalties in order to secure a determination whether it is within the permit requirement."

A carrier, which for compensation rendered service solely to its parent and affiliated corporations, is nevertheless a contract carrier.

The National Ass'n's Trade Rules Committee

The adoption of Arbitration Rules for the settlement of grain trade differences and disputes at the Des Moines convention in October, 1901, led to the early conviction of Association workers that the trade would need trading rules defining contracts if the dealers were to have a clear understanding of what the Ass'n considered honest and fair trades. After prolonged discussion before committees the convictions of the leaders were crystallized in a draft of trading rules that was adopted by the Ass'n at its fifth annual convention and later amended and expanded.

This plan of settling trade controversies quickly gained such popularity that the Ass'n soon found it necessary to select six standing committees for the settlement of trade disputes arising in different sections of the country. Invariably men appointed to these committees were grain merchants of long experience, conscientious dealers who carefully studied the communications of all disputants and made such an earnest effort to arrive at a fair decision that arbitration reports appealed to the courts were invariably upheld.

John S. Hedelund of Omaha, Nebr., again has been named chairman of the Trade Rules Committee of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, according to announcement from President F. Peavey Heffelfinger through the national office here.

The National Association has America's oldest functioning arbitration system, and arbitration of trade disputes is based upon Rules adopted by the membership at Annual Meetings. Changes in rules are recommended to the National Trade Rules Committee, and by that Committee are recommended to the membership. There has been a movement during the past few years to bring the Trade Rules of all affiliated associations into conformance with the National Association rules.

With Mr. Hedelund on this committee are some well known men in the grain trade. The National Ass'n constitution provides that two of the members of this committee must be affiliated members, and this year those members are L. B. Martin of Grangeville, Idaho, and L. M. Walker of Gilman, Ill. The other members are LeRoy D. Godfrey of Chicago and Granville Bond of Boston, Mass.

NEWARK, N. J.—Judge Thos. F. Meaney on Jan. 4 fined the National Wholesale Drugists Ass'n and 23 of its member companies \$87,000 for violation of the anti-trust act, in fixing wholesalers' margins of profit. Charges against 29 agents and officers were dropped.

Elevator Not Liable for Burning Cobs

Chillicothe, O.—Judge Howard Goldsberry in common pleas court on Dec. 4 denied a temporary injunction restraining Albert Steele, operator of an elevator on Route 35 from burning cobs and husks at the elevator.

Lawrence E. Hirsch and Grace M. Hirsch, plaintiffs, claimed that dense smoke, sparks and burning bits of husks came over on their adjacent property, spoiling their enjoyment of their residence, making it hazardous for them to operate their filling station and causing them to lose business in their grocery store.

The defendant, represented by Walter W. Boulger, contended the elevator had been in operation for many years, that the burning cob pile had existed during those years and that the Hirsches bought the adjoining land and built their property nearby, knowing the conditions resulting from the burning fire.

Judge Goldsberry ruled that inasmuch as the plaintiffs knew of the conditions and might have foreseen the injury they complain of, they are not entitled to the relief requested.

Parity and Farm Prices

PARITY

Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans
1944						
July 15..	150.0	109.0	87.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Aug. 15..	150.0	109.0	87.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Sept. 15..	150.0	109.0	87.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Oct. 15..	150.0	109.0	87.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Nov. 15..	151.0	110.0	88.2	123.0	106.0	164.0
Dec. 15..	151.0	110.0	88.2	123.0	106.0	164.0

1945

Feb. 15..	152.0	110.0	88.6	124.0	106.0	165.0
Mar. 15..	153.0	111.0	89.0	125.0	107.0	166.0
Apr. 15..	153.0	111.0	89.0	125.0	107.0	166.0
May 15..	153.0	111.0	89.0	125.0	107.0	166.0
June 15..	153.0	111.0	89.0	125.0	107.0	166.0
July 15..	153.0	111.0	89.0	125.0	107.0	166.0
Aug. 15..	153.0	111.0	89.0	125.0	107.0	166.0
Sept. 15..	154.0	112.0	89.4	125.0	108.0	167.0
Oct. 15..	155.0	112.0	89.8	126.0	108.0	168.0

FARM PRICES

1944

July 15..	139.0	117.0	76.4	107.0	110.0	191.0
Aug. 15..	135.0	117.0	70.8	108.0	103.0	190.0
Sept. 15..	135.0	116.0	64.2	102.0	95.3	192.0
Oct. 15..	142.0	113.0	65.9	108.0	99.4	204.0
Nov. 15..	143.0	106.0	66.2	108.0	96.0	205.0
Dec. 15..	145.0	106.0	69.4	106.0	98.2	205.0

1945

Feb. 15..	147.0	106.0	73.3	108.0	102.0	210.0
Mar. 15..	148.0	107.0	74.0	109.0	104.0	210.0
Apr. 15..	149.0	107.0	71.0	111.0	99.4	213.0
May 15..	149.0	108.0	68.9	112.0	97.0	215.0
Jun. 15..	150.0	111.0	67.4	121.0	97.6	217.0
July 15..	146.0	112.0	65.9	122.0	98.9	216.0
Aug. 15..	145.0	113.0	58.9	124.0	98.6	212.0
Sept. 15..	145.0	112.0	58.3	131.0	97.4	207.0
Oct. 15..	151.0	113.0	62.8	138.0	101.0	206.0

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Badly in Need of Feeds

Grain & Feed Journals: We are badly in need of soybean meal and cow pellets. Who can supply our needs?—John Young, mgr. Grandad Feed Store, Pampa, Tex.

Classifying Wheat by Variety

The Grain Dealers Journal: Recently we noticed an article written in the Grain Dealers Journal dated Nov. 28th. We believe that the writer of this article evidently has not attended any of the schools at the Kansas State College where men are trained for variety analysis grading. It is not difficult after a little practice to pick out the different varieties of wheat. We have sent one of our men to this school and he is now teaching the operators of our elevators how to pick out the different varieties of wheat. The state of Kansas is attempting to improve the varieties of wheat grown in this state, and it is the aim of the mills and elevators to pay a premium for the right types of wheat.

There is no question but that properly trained men can tell the different varieties and check them rather quickly as to percentage in a mix, consequently we thought it well to protest against the article which appeared in your journal.—The Abilene Flour Mills Co., by R. B. Laine, Sales Manager, Abilene, Kan.

Discouraging Planting of Red Chief and Chieftan

Grain Dealers Journal: We were very much distressed in reading your article entitled "Grading Wheat by Variety," which appeared in your Nov. 28th issue. When we in the milling industry are willing to spend thousands of dollars to improve the quality of wheat so that the farmer will have a better market for his product and get the highest possible price it's a sad state of affairs when a journal such as yours shows a lack of knowledge about what is going on in the industry. In the last few years there has been discrimination against certain types of Southwestern wheats because of their poor milling and baking qualities.

To date there have been over 250 persons who have taken the course at Manhattan and have qualified to do variety and analysis grading. At this very moment most mills are actually binning their wheats and making up their mixes by kernel analyses.

Your article states the difficulty of "identifying each variety when grain is tendered for bids." In the actual marketing of wheat, attention will be given only to the undesirable varieties. The grain grader will not be required to classify each variety separately, but will determine only the amount of undesirable varieties present.

In the last school, held at Manhattan Nov. 21st of this year, the entire class identified over 96 per cent of the Chieftan and Red Chief samples, while the supervisors, with more experience, were able to identify over 99 per cent of the Chieftan and Red Chief varieties. On the basis of all varieties, the entire class identified correctly 80 per cent and the supervisors 86 per cent.

From this it seems that kernel analysis would be no more difficult to apply than the existing rules governing the grading of wheat, as you have indicated in your article when you say "... that few dealers have mastered the existing rules."

The number of men and number of hours de-

voted to the study of this work should indicate the need for a program of this kind to discourage the growing of varieties which degrade the reputation of Kansas wheats.

What the industry needs is more helpful suggestions and co-operation rather than criticism. It is our hope that you will realize the seriousness of the wheat situation in the Southwest and give your support toward bringing about the improvement of existing conditions—Rodney Milling Co., L. S. Myers, General Manager, Kansas City, Mo.

Need Office Plans

Grain & Feed Journals: We contemplate putting in a new 45 ft. scale and building an office and would like to have some office plans.

We want to build a 2-room tile office with basement and toilet and shower. We would like a protruding bay window for our scale beam, so the weigher could see the line of trucks both ways. We will install a Fairbanks Dial Scale with printing beam, so we would need a place for a file of tickets. I would be glad to pay for the plans.—C. Curry, mgr. Greeley County Grain Co., Tribune, Kan.

Guard Against Leakage of Electric Current

Grain & Feed Journals: That is an excellent article in the Christmas number by Parmentier of the Millers National Insurance Co. It shows that the insurance companies are on their toes and helping the elevator operator to keep his elevator from burning.

I hope every elevator man reads that article and works with his electrician and power company to get a complete grounding. The grounding must be not only complete, but it must be a low resistance ground.

In that Indiana case the ground must have had high resistance or else a fuse would have blown.

If you have a good ground you pull enough current to blow a fuse and then you can find your trouble. Yours truly, Wm. (Bill) Miller, Litchfield Farmers Grain & Live Stock Co., Litchfield, Ill.

From Abroad

GERMANY has sown '95 per cent of the normal acreage of winter grain in the zone occupied by the United States.

IN EUROPEAN countries the acreage of winter grains is larger than last year, according to Broomhall. Wet weather delayed field work in Russia; and some provinces the goal will not be reached.

THE 1945-46 wheat crop of Australia is officially estimated at 135,000,000 bus., compared with 50,000,000 bus. a year ago. Domestic requirements of about 80,000,000 bus. will leave an exportable surplus of about 60,000,000, including this year's carryover of about 6,000,000 bus.

ARGENTINA'S flaxseed crop, now being harvested, is placed at 55,000,000 bus. in the first official forecast. This is larger than was expected earlier, partly because of high per-acre yields. It compares with 31,000,000 bus. in 1944, and a 1935-39 average of 60,000,000 bus. Argentina's acreage sown to flaxseed is small because of drought at seeding time, but weather during the growing season was favorable.—U.S.D.A.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Jan. 14, 15. American Dehydrators Ass'n, division of American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

Jan. 16, 17. Oklahoma Seedsmen's Ass'n, Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Jan. 20. Executive Committee American Seed Trade Ass'n, La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 21. Farm Seed Division of American Seed Trade Ass'n, La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 21, 22. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Jan. 21, 22. Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Inc., Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Ind.

Jan. 22, 23, 24. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Bismarck, N. D.

Jan. 24, 25. Iowa Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n at Des Moines, Ia.

Feb. 5, 6. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 18. Colorado Grain, Milling & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Denver, Colo., Shirley Savoy Hotel.

Feb. 19, 20, 21. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Feb. 25, 26. Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n at the Secor Hotel, Toledo, O.

Apr. 25, 26, 27. California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n at Los Angeles, Cal.

C.C.C. Wheat Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation through Dec. 22, 1945, had completed 33,471 loans on 55,339,060 bus. of 1945 wheat in the amount of \$74,456,811.21. The average amount advanced was \$1.345 per bushel, which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations. On the same date last year 126,839 loans had been completed on 166,552,437 bus. Loans by States follow:

States Origin	No. of Loans	Farm Stored (bushels)	Warehouse Stored (bushels)
Calif.	46	191,109	48,146
Colo.	797	620,140	1,038,081
Del.	266	148,422	148,422
Idaho	2,516	1,468,526	4,172,382
Ill.	10	.....	9,025
Ind.	16	4,675	1,613
Iowa	41	393	34,158
Kans.	4,406	3,220,451	3,403,015
Ky.	17	.....	12,805
Md.	476	.....	241,469
Mich.	331	69,698	82,805
Minn.	1,085	215,749	363,188
Mo.	30	2,317	24,668
Mont.	905	1,357,597	737,831
Neb.	2,816	1,959,433	1,953,630
New J.	20	.....	9,594
New Mex.	21	15,777	32,970
N. Y.	4	.....	3,105
No. C.	1	535	.....
No. Dak.	5,678	2,971,740	2,630,583
Ohio	636	33,628	336,072
Okla.	1,757	232,613	1,900,167
Ore.	2,437	1,062,411	6,002,387
Penn.	130	575	6,014
So. Dak.	3,250	2,634,051	773,135
Tenn.	228	.....	70,109
Texas	977	219,459	1,492,602
Utah	214	335,744	183,640
Va.	55	667	22,988
Wash.	4,045	1,690,886	10,871,156
Wyo.	194	328,018	37,108
Total	33,471	18,636,192	36,702,868

IN THE five years ending with 1940 the average annual consumption of commercial fertilizer nitrogen, according to a survey by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, was about 390,000 tons, and by 1944 it was up to 626,000 tons. The fertilizer men report the United States now has a nitrogen-producing capacity of 1,510,000 tons, which is considerably greater than the farmer demands at present.

Three Elevators Making Split Peas

Climate and soil have contributed to the high quality of the beans and peas grown in the Far Northwest, and of the numerous varieties produced the nutritious split pea is in such demand that it has become profitable to provide special facilities for handling in bulk.

The first builder in this territory to design and erect a pea plant completely operating in bulk is believed to be John A. Weightman, and a trio of pea processing elevators built by him is illustrated in the engravings herewith.

The building in the middle, at Latah, Wash., is an exact duplicate of the house at left, at Fairfield, Wash., the plant at right being situated at Oakesdale, Wash., the headquarters of the Inland Empire Pea Growers Ass'n, owner of all three. Officers of the Ass'n are Thornton Hodges, pres.; Leonard Fulton, vice pres., and Robert Benson executive officer.

The LATAH elevator is 45 x 50 ft., with 67 ft. of cribbing, the lower 32 ft. of 2 x 8, the upper 35 ft. of 2 x 6, on a solid concrete slab, 24 ins. thick, reinforced, with a pit 18 ft. deep. The work floor is 13 x 50 ft., of the T type, and the T work floor to warehouse is 11 ft. wide. Nine bins extending down to foundation hold about 8,400 bus, each; and 5 overhead bins hold about 16,000 bus. The 12 bins for processing hold about 10,000 bus.

The six bins at top of elevator over the processing department feed a 298-D Cleaner, for first cleaning, on a floor 13 x 30 ft. Directly under the cleaner is 200-bu. bin for the cleaned peas. Under the cleaner floor are two Taylor gravity machines to separate culls from good peas. Each gravity machine has under it two bins, one for clean peas and one for culls. These cull peas are again elevated and re-run to be sure that all good peas are reclaimed. Besides the four gravity bins are two extra bins to receive other seeds and wild oats from the cleaner above. These six bins are just over the main work floor which is 12 ft. high. A 10-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor drives the cleaner. Two motors of 15-h.p. drive the gravities.

The single leg has a 5-ply, 12-in. belt carrying 6 x 11 in. Salem Buckets. These buckets empty slowly so as not to damage the peas. A scalper directly under the elevator head takes out all large particles. A Fairbanks-Morse 10-h.p. motor drives the leg thru a Strong-Scott reducer. A 3-h.p. F-M motor drives the scalper,

which has a capacity of 1,000 bus. per hour. The head shaft, with a 42-in. lagged pulley turns at 38 r.p.m.

The cupola has three floors. The top floor is head and scalper floor. The second contains the distributor from scalper. The rogueage is sent on down to a rogueage bin. The bottom floor of cupola is for spouting only. The cupola is 14 x 50 ft., 32-ft. studdings.

On the work floor is a 150-bu. Fairbanks Hopper Scale over the 1,000-bu. back pit. One of the two manlifts goes to cleaner and gravity floor, the other serves these two floors and top floor.

The warehouse built to elevator on side of T work floor, is 50 x 50 ft., and contains a 1,500-lb. Fairbanks Platform Scale.

Driveway is 18 x 45, with 20-ton Fairbanks Dump Scale with type-registering beam. Over the 700-bu. dump pit is a pneumatic 76-in. Strong-Scott Dump with 6 x 16 ft. grates.

The Oakesdale elevator is 48 x 48 ft., with 78 ft. of cribbing, 22 ft. of 2 x 10, 26 ft. 2 x 8 and 30 ft. 2 x 6, with a cross type work floor, 13 ft. one way, 11 ft. the other way and 12 ft. high. The foundation slab is of 30-in. reinforced concrete, and the pit is 24 ft. deep with pan 12 x 46 on top, entirely concreted in, with 14-in. wall all around. This elevator is built between the G.N. and N.P. railroads and cars can be dumped from the tracks of either road into dump pits on each side. The driveway is across the G.N. track 19 ft. from main elevator and has a tunnel under track from dump pit in driveway, with a 30-in. conveyor belt to carry peas from driveway or railroad track to a 1,500-bu. dump pit in elevator.

The driveway is 18 x 56 ft., with 10 x 40 Fairbanks Dump Scale and Strong-Scott 76-in. pneumatic dump. The roof of driveway extends to elevator to cover car unloading on G.N. tracks.

The elevator has two legs with 13 x 48 head pulleys, 12-in., 5-ply belt with 11 x 6 Salem Buckets spaced 10 in. centers, two Strong-Scott Head Drives, and two Fairbanks-Morse 10-h.p. Motors.

The cupola has three stories. A 1,000-bu. scalper receives from the head before going to distributor or bins.

The processing plant has two 298-D cleaners under 12 hopper bottom bins. Entirely crossways thru elevator is a 15 x 48 ft. floor space for cleaning and two 10-h.p. F.M. Motors. Under cleaner is gravity floor, 15 x 48 ft., having 5 Taylor Gravities driven by 5 15-h.p. F.M. Motors. Four of these gravities operate as

grading and separating machines, the fifth is used to take care of all re-run peas for second processing. Under the gravities are 12 bins. On work floor are two 150-bu. Fairbanks Hopper Scales, with beams on floor. The four pits under work floor have a capacity of 1,000 bus. each.

The eight bottom bins, all hoppers, hold about 9,000 bus. each. Eight overhead bins hold 24,000 bus. These are all storage bins. The 24 processing bins hold about 1,000 bus. each.

War Is Not Perpetual

Harry A. Schaack, pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade, warns against the continuation of war-time philosophies into a peace-time economy.

"The civilized world," said Mr. Schaack, "is deeply indebted to the American farmer for his contribution toward shortening the war and hastening the peace. But, of necessity, the artificial stimuli resorted to in war must be shelved for the natural processes of a peace-time world."

"Grain exchanges generally have an equal interest in the producer and the consumer, and we would be derelict in the performance of our duty to both if we should fail to guard the individual interests of each."

"Unwise legislation enacted prior to the war resulted in building up surpluses of grain which were rapidly becoming unmanageable. I would be the last to argue that these same surpluses proved to be anything other than blessings in disguise to satisfy war needs. However, an admission of this sort does not vitiate the logic and soundness of the contention that war is not perpetual."

"One cannot well argue in favor of the retention of a system that builds up surpluses which at first are only occasional, but which eventually become chronic, with another world war as the only remedy. That indeed would be an instance of the cure being far worse than the disease."

REUBEN E. McGuigan is charged by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture with having bought wheat and cotton and immediately sent out telegrams from his New York forecasting service advising purchases to influence prices favorably to his account. The complaint, by Sec'y Clinton P. Anderson, orders McGuigan to show cause why he should not be denied trading privilege in the commodity markets.



Left to right: Pea Storage and Processing Plants of Inland Empire Pea Growers Ass'n at Fairfield, Latah and Oakesdale, Wash.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Deertrail, Colo., Dec. 28.—Winter wheat looks good at present; could use some more moisture. —A. Dy-Milburn, Inc.

Ileay, Kan., Dec. 29.—Nice snow here will help wheat some. Some wheat pasture when snow goes off.—Sharp Grain Co.

Wellsville, Mo., Dec. 22.—Wheat growing was delayed this year on account of rains. Soybeans produced about half a crop.—E. H. Baur.

Tribune, Kan., Dec. 27.—Wheat in Greeley County is still looking good, with plenty of sub-soil moisture but becoming dry on top. Most of the cattle and sheep have been taken off of the wheat on this account.—Greeley County Grain Co.

Goldendale, Wash., Dec. 27.—Farmers thru-out the Klickitat Valley wheat belt welcomed the snowfall of the past few days. Some 8 inches has fallen and the fields are well covered. The moisture has soaked into the ground this year.—F. K. H.

Evansville, Ind.—The heaviest snow in several years fell in southwestern Indiana, Dec. 18-19, and in some sections there were about five inches of snowfall. Farmers and grain men believe the snow will greatly benefit the growing wheat crop.—W. B. C.

Lewiston, Ida.—Grass hopper control campaign in Nez Perce County was successfully conducted this year and the insects were not as numerous as in 1944, the annual report of J. W. Thonet Extension Agent shows. Fifty-three farmers distributed 6.5 tons of poison bait on 1,592 acres of crop land, to control the pest. —F. K. H.

Olympia, Wash., Dec. 30.—Washington will have a record yield of wheat, its most important crop in 1946, according to Director Fred A. Martin of the Washington State Department of Agriculture. Already some 2,178,000 acres have been planted with winter wheat. This should bring the yield to 13 per cent above 1945 and 62 per cent above the previous ten-year average.—F. K. H.

Campus, Ill., Dec. 21.—Our 1945 crops are about an average and better than expected owing to late spring and cool summer. Oats made an average close to 40 bus, and beans yield run from 15 to 25 bus. Corn average made from about 30 to 50 bus. The hay crop was good and quality high. Live stock did well with more cattle and hogs but not quite as many sheep. Poultry is plentiful, especially chickens. More feeding going on in a general way than last year. The last ten days cold with about five inch snow covering.—B. E. Hamilton Elevator (Not Inc.), B. E. H.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 29.—The total value of Illinois' 1945 soybean crop is estimated at \$153,387,000, compared with the record high of \$148,655,000 for the 1944 crop. Soybeans for beans ranks second only to corn in total farm value of Illinois crops. The 1945 production at 74 million bushels is also a new record high and compares with 73 million bushels produced a year ago and the ten-year average of 39 million bushels. The crop was above average in quality. The yield per acre this year at 19.5 bus. was well below average and the lowest since 1940.—A. J. Surratt, Agr. Statistician in charge.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 21.—The Kansas winter wheat acreage sown in the fall of 1945 is estimated at 14,145,000 acres or the same as last fall. The acreage sown, both this year and last, is the largest since the fall seedings of 1937, according to the Winter Wheat and Rye Report issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Kansas State Board of Agriculture. This would be about 4 per cent more than the 10-year (1934-43) average of 13,548,000 acres. Dec. 1 condition at 78 per cent of normal compares with 92 per cent a year ago and 73 per cent the 10-year (1934-43) average.—H. L. Collins, Agr. Statistician in charge.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Dec. 20.—The production of broomcorn was 10,500 tons, a reduction of nearly one-half from the 20,400 tons pro-

duced in 1944 and 12 per cent less than the 10-year average production. The harvested acreage was 74,000 acres compared with 100,000 a year earlier and 95,000 acres the 1934-43 average. The yield at 285 pounds per acre was the second lowest since 1936. The 1945 Mung bean crop is estimated at 24,200,000 lbs. compared with the 1944 crop of 11,000,000 lbs. While practically all of the 1944 crop was suitable for sprouting, only slightly more than half of the 1945 production is expected to be suitable for such use. Oklahoma growers harvested 110,000 acres, compared with 55,000 acres in 1944. About 35 per cent, or 59,000 acres, were lost this year due to drought and excessive rains. The yield of 220 lbs. per acre compared with a 200 lb. yield in 1944. The acreage of winter wheat sown in the fall of 1945 is estimated at 6,466,000—a record seeding—exceeding the plantings the fall of 1944 by 479,000 acres or eight per cent. The 10-year (1934-43) average is 4,827,000 acres. The previous record fall seeding was 6,300,000 acres sown by Oklahoma farmers, in the fall of 1937. The condition of the growing crop on Dec. 1 was 73 per cent of normal compared with an 88 condition a year ago and a 68 condition the 10-year average.—K. D. Blood, D. D. Pittman, Agr. Statisticians.

Loan Rates on 1945 Corn

Corn loan rates for 1945 are based upon 90 per cent of the parity price of corn as of Oct. 1, 1945. Parity on that date was \$1.12 as a national average, as contrasted with \$1.09 at the same time last year.

Corn eligible for loans must grade No. 3 or better, except for moisture content, or No. 4 on test weight only. Corn grading "mixed" will have a loan value of 2 cents a bushel less.

Corn tendered for loan from Dec. 1, 1945, to March 31, 1946, must not have a moisture content in excess of 20 per cent; from April 1, 1946, to April 30, 1946, moisture must not exceed 17 per cent, and from May 1 to May 31, 1946, 15.5 per cent. Other grading factors follow:

Schedule of premiums for yellow, white, and mixed corn: Grade No. 1, one cent per bushel; grade No. 2, one-half cent per bushel.

If corn grading lower than No. 3 (except No. 4 on test weight only) is delivered by the producer, the credit value shall be the loan value less the following discounts:

Schedule of discounts for yellow, white and mixed corn: Grade No. 4, one cent per bushel; grade No. 2, two cents per bushel.

Loans will be available to producers from Dec. 1, 1945, thru May 31, 1946. The loans will be evidenced by notes maturing on demand but not later than Sept. 1, 1946.

The area covered by the loan program includes the commercial corn producing counties and such other counties where farm storage is feasible as determined by the Department of Agriculture.

Producers put less than 21,000,000 bus. of 1944 crop under loan and redeemed practically this entire quantity. The corporation is holding no corn as collateral for loans at the present time. It owns practically no corn, the 22,000,000 bus. bought from farmers at ceiling prices last spring having been moved into trade channels.

A New Rice Food

Walton Rice Mill, Inc. is an old established concern operating one of the country's most modern rice mills. An entirely new structure adjacent to its present plant in Stuttgart, Ark., costing \$350,000, is being built, to be devoted entirely to a remarkable new improved method for processing rice.

Called "Malekized" after its inventor, Sgt. Milton Yonan-Malek, a Persian-American attached to the Cooks and Bakers School, Fort Meade, Md., this new method of processing rice has been tested and accepted by the Quartermaster Corps of the United States Army, the United States Department of Agriculture, the National Research Council and many eminent scientists, home economists, dietitians and food research laboratories.—J. H. G.

C.C.C. 1945 Loan Rates

CORN, on farms, No. 3 or better except for moisture content, or No. 4 on test weight only, ranging by counties from 90 cents to \$1.13 per bushel, averaging \$1.01. Available from Dec. 1 thru May 31, 1946, evidenced by notes callable on demand but not later than Sept. 1, 1946. For better than No. 3 one half cent premium, for No. 1 one cent premium, on delivery.

OATS, on farms and in warehouses, at rates varying by counties from 40 to 60 cents per bushel, averaging 48 cents, with 7 cents deduction on warehouseed oats, on No. 3 or better. Weevil, smutty, ergoty, garlicky or oats containing more than 14.5 per cent moisture not eligible. Available until Dec. 31, 1945, and maturing Apr. 30, 1946, or earlier on demand.

GRAIN SORGHUMS, on farm or in warehouse, for No. 2 or better, on basis per 100 lbs., \$1.93 at Kansas City and Omaha, \$2.24 at Los Angeles and San Francisco, available until Feb. 28, 1946, and maturing Apr. 30, 1946, or earlier upon demand. This is a considerable advance over the 1944 rate of 95 cents in most states and \$1 in California.

FLAXSEED, in terminals, country elevators and on farms, for No. 1, with No. 2 5 cents lower, \$3 per bushel basis Chicago, Milwaukee, Portland, Ore., Minneapolis and Red Wing, Minn., 7 cents per bushel allowed for farm stored in advance. Loans will be available to Oct. 31 for California and Arizona and to Jan. 31 for all other flaxseed, maturing and demand but not later than Jan. 31, 1946, for California and Arizona, and not later than Apr. 30, 1946, for all other flaxseed.

BARLEY, on No. 1 at terminal markets, 95 cents at Chicago, St. Louis, Portland, Los Angeles and San Francisco; 91 cents at Minneapolis, Kansas City and Omaha; \$1.06 at Philadelphia and Baltimore, and \$1.01 at Memphis. Stored on farms and in approved warehouses, No. 1, varying from 75 to 97 cents per bushel in different counties. A deduction of 7 cents per bushel will be made on warehouse stored barley unless the grower has paid the storage charges thru Apr. 30, 1946. Available until Dec. 31, 1945, and maturing Apr. 30, 1946, or on demand.

RYE grading No. 2 or better, or rye grading No. 3 solely on the factor of test weight but otherwise grading No. 2 or better, \$.75 per 56 pound bushel except at the loan value for eligible rye containing in excess of 0.3 of 1 per cent but not in excess of 1 per cent ergot shall be discounted 1 cent for each 0.1 of 1 per cent of ergot in excess of 0.3 of 1 per cent. Rye grading tough, light smutty, smutty, light garlicky, garlicky, weevily, or rye containing in excess of 1 per cent of ergot, is not eligible for loan. Stored in approved public warehouses, or on farms; maturing on demand or Apr. 30, 1946.

The Broomcorn Crop

Oklahoma produced 10,500 tons of broomcorn this year about half the 20,400 ton crop harvested in 1944 and 12 per cent smaller than the 10-year (1934-43) average. At planting time and for a number of weeks afterwards, abnormally cool, wet weather retarded plant growth. Later in the season in the Lindsav area, rains and wind storms caused maturing corn to lodge. The yield of 285 pounds per acre compares with 375 pounds in 1944 and 276 pounds the 1934-43 average. Quality of the 1945 brush was reported to be fairly good to good.

Production of broomcorn in the United States in 1945, estimated at 31,700 tons, is only 3,000 tons more than the smallest crop on record (since 1915). It is less than half the near-record crop of 70,300 tons produced in 1944, and 21 per cent smaller than the 10-year (1934-43) average of 40,130 tons, which includes the two smallest crops ever harvested.—U. S. D. A.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Healy, Kan., Dec. 29.—Need protein feed, also shipping hay into this territory.—Sharp Grain Co.

Winchester, Ind., Dec. 29.—Corn receipts have slowed down as pickers are unable to get in the fields. There is no wheat or oats moving.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, Ex-V.-Pres.

Philadelphia, Pa.—John H. Frazier, managing director of the Commercial Exchange, reports that 1945 grain exports from the port of Philadelphia totaled 49,245,872 bus., the largest since 1922.

Duluth, Minn.—Country shipments of grain are coming forward slowly due to the car shortage. Arrivals have dropped to under 100 cars per day and the bulk of them are being applied on to arrive sales. Spot offerings are

Minneapolis, Minn.—Grain shipments by river barges from Minneapolis totaled approximately 30,205 tons during the 1945 navigation season, an increase of 128 per cent over last year, the United States engineers office at St. Paul reported.—P. J. P.

Canada's supply of wheat Dec. 1 available for export during the remainder of the crop year and for carry-over at July 31, 1946 amounted to 253.0 million bus., compared with 530.4 million bus. at the like date a year ago.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Kansas City, Mo.—Receipts of grain during 1945 as compared to 1944, shown in parentheses, with 000's omitted, in bushels were: Wheat, 121,842 (121,334); corn, 48,105 (31,297); oats, 8,860 (4,124); sorghums, 21,275 (12,859); barley, 7,179 (7,373); rye, 566 (1,061); soybeans, 3,849 (5,432).

Campus, Ill., Dec. 21.—Farmers not selling corn faster than their cash needs, probably after the first of the year there will be more of a movement; beans pretty well shipped out of farmers' hands. A good many oats used as farm needs.—B. E. Hamilton Elevator, not Inc., B. E. H.

Toronto, Ont.—Production of fall wheat in Ontario in 1945 as compared with 1944, shown in parentheses, in bushels was 20,115,000 (20,908,000); of spring wheat, 713,000 (771,000); of oats, 53,879,000 (66,752,000); barley, 9,394,000 (11,183,000).—The Ontario Dept. of Agr., S. H. H. Symons, B. Comm., F. S. S.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Total shipments of grain by lake movement at Milwaukee during 1945 were 3,328,042 bus., the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange reported. This compared with 7,283,529 bus. in 1944. There were no wheat shipments by lake carrier this year compared with 4,742,183 bus. in 1944.—P. J. P.

Duluth, Minn.—The Canadian lake ports of Ft. William and Pt. Arthur reported shipments of the following grain and screenings by lake to Duluth-Superior for the season of 1945: Wheat 510,880 bus., oats 1,269,662 bus., rye 610,873 bus., barley 13,503,690 bus., flaxseed 441,217 bus., grain screenings 147,370 tons.—F. G. C.

Duluth, Minn.—Duluth-Superior grain receipts for the month of December, 1945, totaled 11,098,845 bus. of which 7,299,525 was wheat. Year ago the like month receipts amounted to 9,309,505 with wheat reported at 6,064,070 bus. Shipment in November totaled 15,159,090 bus. as against 9,223,580 in the same month in 1944.—F. G. C.

extremely thin. On the other hand the out-movement shows up much better as elevators are getting cars to move grain, a good part of it wheat for C.C.C. account. The trade is looking for some improvement in the car situation early in the new year, which will tend to bring some relief to country houses with bulging stocks, and also ease the current demand for all grain offerings.—F. G. C.

Duluth, Minn.—Shipments of grains by water from the Duluth-Superior terminal during the 1945 season were the second highest in history, according to figures compiled at the Duluth Board of Trade. Total movement during the navigation season was 169,491,285 bus. This compares with the all-time peak of 172,930,553 bus. shipped during 1924. Last year's shipments amounted to 115,471,490 bus.—P. J. P.

Chicago, Ill.—Receipts of grain and soybeans for the year 1945 as compared with 1944, shown in parentheses, expressed in million bushels were: Wheat, 27,797 (67,463); corn, 101,938 (88,780); oats, 33,052 (17,635); rye, 5,887 (4,012); barley, 19,734 (20,919); soybeans, 18,545 (13,045); total million bushels in 1945 as compared to 1944, in parentheses, were 206,953 (211,854).—Lyman C. West, statistician, Chicago Board of Trade.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 27.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grain were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ended Dec. 20, expressed in bushels: Wheat, 2,344,374; oats, 2,245,071; barley, 756,200; rye, 11,755; flaxseed, 41,996; since Aug. 1, 1945, compared with same period a year ago, shown in parentheses: Wheat, 166,766,884 (214,999,144); oats, 48,706,432 (38,474,969); barley, 51,866,340 (55,971,741); rye, 2,516,600 (2,554,538); flaxseed, 4,380,311 (6,393,096).—Herbert Marshall, B.A., Dominion Statistician.

Winchester, Ind.—Corn receipts have completely dried up during the bad weather. A few days ago we had no corn to put thru our drier. We expect another movement just as soon as farmers can get in their fields as we believe there is at least 30 per cent left. Everyone in the world seems to want corn, it is now a barter proposition, we sell so many cars of corn and get in return the privileges to purchase a car or two of mill feed, fish meal, or other protein feeds.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, Exec. V. P.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Buffalo's receipts of waterborne grain during the 1945 navigation season amounted to 257,340,677 bus., including the grain held in the winter storage fleet, the Corn Exchange reported. This is the highest since 1928 and compared with 252,477,658 bus. in the 1944 navigation season. A total of 121,401,098 bus. were shipped here from Duluth, Minn., this year, and 119,900,744 from Ft. William, Ont. Final tabulations compiled by the exchange showed 60 storage ships here for winter grain storage, holding 20,310,241 bus., compared with 22,304,560 bus. in 63 vessels last year.—G. E. T.

Decatur, Ill.—Unfavorable weather conditions keep corn receipts and country offerings at a very low level, which of course is very discouraging to the trade, as they have been building up their hopes for an increased movement. The shortage of cars is no longer the bottleneck, but rather the unfavorable weather for shelling and hauling. The trade's determination to bring out supplies with new fan-dangled schemes every few days only makes the country hold on that much tighter and will eventually be the cause of much more corn moving out via the truck route. Nothing is ever gained by forcing the issue when time and conditions are not favorable for moving corn. Roads are virtually impassable thru the country, which naturally curtails marketing of corn. It will probably be quite disappointing to many who hope to cover their corn requirements for the balance of the crop year during the coming weeks to find the slow progress that can be made toward thawing out cash corn that is frozen at ceiling levels.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Annual Grain Review

By F. C. Brisson, Director of Public Relations, Chicago Board of Trade

From the standpoint of volume of futures trade alone on the Chicago Board of Trade, the calendar year now drawing to a close is the best one since 1938, with a grand total of 7,175,743,000 bus, exclusive, of necessity, of the few remaining trading sessions.

Without any question, the presence of ceilings or the very close proximity to them for months past has been an important factor in preventing the yearly volume of trade from passing that of 1938. As the year draws to a close, May wheat, all deliveries of corn and July rye all are "ceiling limit bid." The setting of a ceiling of \$1.42 per bushel on No. 2 rye at Chicago, effective June 1, 1946, has been a disturbing influence not only on the action of the rye futures, but on some of the other grains as well.

Under the law the OPA was prevented from setting a ceiling price for the 1945 rye crop. As a result the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade did not set top permissible limits for the rye futures which were strictly "old crop" ones.

Altho the government loan price levels, reflecting the higher basic parity prices, were uniformly higher in 1945 than those of last year, there was not nearly as great a swing toward

entry into the federal loan program as in former years. One of the main reasons for this is that market prices have held rather consistently over the loan levels, thereby nullifying much of the incentive which was present formerly. This has been particularly true in both wheat and corn.

In the meantime, with the cessation of hostilities with Germany in May, and with Japan in August, wheat, both as grain and as flour, moved into export channels at a steadily increasing pace. Wheat millings have been tremendous in size, with the October grind accounting for 58,000,000 bus. or at an annual pace of around 700,000,000 bus. With cash wheat prices holding at their respective ceilings for months past, and with the government still maintaining its arbitrarily low ceilings on bread and on flour, heavy subsidization of flour millers was necessary in 1945.

Agricultural production in the United States during 1945 was very liberal, with the grand total being the third largest in the nation's history. New high records were set on both wheat and oats, at 1,123,143,000 and 1,547,663,000 bus. respectively.

Premiums for Malting Barley

The National Grain Trade Council has received the following interpretation from J. B. Richards, assistant general counsel of the O.P.A.:

May a seller of barley include in his maximum price any of the premiums for malting barley provided in Appendix A, Table 1(a) of Revised Supplement 3 to Food Products Regulation No. 2 if the buyer does not 'certify in writing' that the barley is to be used for 'the described purpose or for resale for such use' as required by Section 2.7 of Food Products Regulation No. 2?

Answer: No. Appendix A, Table 1(a) of Revised Supplement 3 specifically states that the premiums therein provided for malting barley are for malting barley as defined in Section 5(b)(2) and that the sale is subject to all the provisions of Section 2.7 of Food Products Regulation No. 2. Under the definition in Section 5(b)(2), the premiums do not apply to a sale unless the 'buyer intends to use' the barley 'for manufacturing into barley malt, or to resell (it) for use for that purpose'. Altho Section 2.7(a)(1) places the burden for certification upon the buyer for the obvious reason that only he can make such certification, it is equally obvious that, in the absence of a declaration by the buyer, the seller is not in a position to determine whether the barley is being purchased for the use which alone makes the premium applicable to his sale.

Must the certification required by Section 2.7(a)(1) be in any particular form?

Answer: No particular form is required but the buyer must declare in writing 'both that such grain is being purchased for use by the buyer for the described purpose (in this case for manufacturing into barley malt) or for sale for such use, and that grain will not be used by him or by any person affiliated with him, for any other purpose.'

Will there be compliance with Section 2.7 of Food Products Regulation No. 2 if (in the absence of an express certification by the buyer in the manner indicated in second question above) the seller in a written statement asks the buyer to affirm (1) that he intends to use such barley 'for manufacturing into barley malt or to resell for use for that purpose' and (2) 'that the grain will not be used by him or by any other person affiliated with him, for any other purpose' and the buyer replies in writing in the affirmative?

Answer: Yes, assuming good faith on the part of both seller and buyer.

CANADIAN mills ground 28,000,341 bus. of wheat during the three months prior to Nov. 1, against 26,769,486 bus. during the corresponding months of 1944, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Asked—Answered

Calling Yellow Oats Weathered?

Grain & Feed Journals: We shipped to Chicago car C. & O. 2528 loaded with No. 1 Vicland oats. This is a new variety here, and they are not a white oat but yellow.

In Chicago the inspector graded them No. 3 white oats, 37 lbs., and weathered. We called for federal appeal, and still they were graded No. 3 white oats.

These oats were not weathered; but yellow is their natural color.

Has anyone else had this trouble and is there anything that can be done about it?—O. G. McCarty, mgr. Papineau Grain Co., Papineau, Ill.

Ans.: The official standards for oats have five classes: White, Red, Gray, Black and Mixed. No separate class is made for yellow oats, so they have to be classed with white oats.

It is provided in the rule that "Oats that are slightly weathered shall not be graded higher than No. 3."

So the question narrows down to whether these oats were slightly weathered, as alleged by the inspector and denied by the shipper.

The shipper could have taken another step, without charge, by calling for a Board appeal.

Effective Date of Feed Ceiling?

Grain & Feed Journals: Will the Journal please publish in Asked-Answered column the date that O.P.A. prices became effective on feeds, also the date that ceiling was established on corn.

Is a retailer hiring feed trucked from railroad siding to his warehouse allowed \$1.50 per ton for trucking?—Lenox Elevator Co., Richmond, O.

Ans.: The ceiling was established on corn effective March 12, 1943. In your files of back numbers of the JOURNALS, you will find in March 24th, 1943 issue three full pages describing in detail the establishment of the ceiling on corn.

The ceiling on mixed feed was established May 8, 1943 and a revision clarifying was made effective May 19, 1945. See page 339 of the Journal of May 9 for details.

With regard to retailer being allowed \$1.50 per ton for trucking from railroad siding to his warehouse, would say the answer to this is yes and no, depending on conditions not stated in the question. For a dependable answer, write the fullest details on how you handle this feed to the Cleveland Regional Office of the O.P.A., Cleveland, Ohio.

Commercial Wheat and Flour Authorized

The United States Department of Agriculture has authorized the commercial exportation of 387,000 long tons of wheat and wheat flour equivalent (approximately 14,500,000 bus) in February to seven European countries and French North Africa. The January authorizations totalled 288,300 long tons (10,750,000 bus).

The February authorization specifies 300,000 long tons for France, including French North Africa, and the French Zone in Germany; Belgium 30,000 long tons; Netherlands 21,000 long tons; Norway 8,000 long tons; Spain 8,000 long tons; Portugal 12,000 long tons; and Switzerland 8,000 long tons. Procurement may be made in the form of either wheat or wheat flour, 710 long tons of flour being equivalent to 1,000 long tons of wheat.

The wheat and flour may be bought for delivery to Atlantic, Gulf, or Pacific ports, but final shipment of the wheat to individual port facilities shall be agreed upon by representatives of the grain exporters and the Production and Marketing Administration. The Production and Marketing Administration will continue to supply UNRRA and the Army, so cooperative scheduling of shipments is necessary

to avoid transportation difficulties and congestion at ports.

Countries previously authorized to purchase wheat and flour for exportation during the month of January are also authorized to ship in February any unshipped amount of their January authorization.

Urge Passage of Gwynne Bill

You have been previously advised of the bill, H.R. 2788, introduced by Congressman John W. Gwynne, of Iowa, placing a one year statute of limitations on any "action for the recovery of wages, penalties, or other damages, actual or exemplary."

Exemplary damages are exacted to make an example of the offender. We do not wish to be examples. The bill would place a one year limitation, for instance, on the time in which a wage suit must be commenced to be valid.

The bill provides "That no liability shall be predicated in any case on any act done or omitted in good faith in accord with any regulation, order, or administrative interpretation or practice, notwithstanding that such regulation, order, interpretation or practice may, after such act or omission, be amended, rescinded, or be determined by judicial authority to be invalid or of no legal effect."

A report on the bill made by the Committee on the Judiciary gives several examples of causes of action that would be affected by the passage of the bill. Prominent among the examples are causes of action under the Wage and Hour Law. Employers who have in good faith relied on rulings of the Administrator suddenly find themselves confronted by suits when a change is made either by the Administrator or by the courts.

It is a sad commentary on our laws that individual firms should be penalized in cases where they are acting in good faith on advice received from Government Administrators. We have been told verbally that if we followed a certain line of action we would be in compliance with a certain order, finding later that an action for noncompliance or damages has been brought, disregarding entirely the rulings of the Administrator. This applies particularly to causes of action under the O.P.A. and under the Wage and Hour Law. Courts unfortunately do not regard explanations or interpretations given by Administrators, and accepted in good faith, as binding. This bill, with a one year limitation on any actions as outlined above, would be a protection and members are urged

to write or wire their congressman requesting him to vote for this bill.—R. M. Field, pres., American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

Calendars Received

John E. Brennan & Co. have a large wall calendar with figures in red and black that can be read at a distance.

B. I. Weller Co. on their black wall calendar reproduce in full color the original painting by Bradshaw Crandell of a beautiful woman.

Geiger & Graham Grain Co., St. Joseph, Mo., reproduce the head of a dog in an etching by J. Knowles Hare on their calendar, with the following eulogy of the dog by Senator Vest: "The one absolutely unselfish friend that a man can have in this selfish world, the one that never deserts him, the one that never proves ungrateful or treacherous, is his dog."

Country Elevator with Two Large Additions

To meet the pressing need for storage room on account of the car shortage in the Southwest the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n at Vici, Okla., in 1945 built a second addition of 100,000 bus. capacity.

The original elevator was built in 1935 on the M. K. & T. R.R. in the good grain territory of Dewey County. It is of reinforced concrete construction, having four tanks, and five small bins in the center over the workroom.

The dump is equipped with an Ehsram overhead truck lift, and the leg is driven by a 15-hp motor and has a capacity of 3,000 bus per hour. The loading out scale is a Richardson Automatic 10-bu scale.

In 1941 was built an addition of 50,000 bus capacity, consisting of four tanks, center star bin and small bin on each end.

In 1945 a second addition of 100,000 bus capacity was built, consisting of twelve bins (six large bins and six small ones.)

The additions are filled and emptied with 14" screw conveyors, driven by 10-hp motors using V belts. There is an 8'x4' tunnel running from the original elevator, under the entire length of the two additions.

A 34' Webb City receiving scale is equipped with a Howe Weightograph. An Ehsram electric manlift in the original elevator affords easy access to cupolas.

The original elevator and both additions were built by the A. F. Roberts Construction Co.

Geo. Briix is the capable manager of this 215,000-bu. plant.

RICE set aside for government on and after Jan. 1 is 35 per cent in the South and 60 per cent in California. It has been a flat 40 per cent since Oct. 1.



Elevator and Annexes of Farmers Co-operative Ass'n at Vici, Okla.

Dehydrating Forage Crops

Dehydrated foods are winning such a prominent place on the menus prepared by the feeding experts of the nation for our always hungry animals, this improved food is crowding meals of corn, oats, soybeans, flaxseed and peanuts for first place.

One of our alert correspondents calls our attention to the fact that altho the Sunflower State had twelve new dehydrating plants in 1945, it now has 13 more planned for 1946, as follows:

"With the addition of new alfalfa dehydrating plants the past few months, Kansas now has the largest number of alfalfa dehydrating plants in operation this year. The new plants built in recent months are at Hiawatha, Horton, Sabetha, Lansing, Bonner Springs, Wilder, Leavenworth, Topeka, Minneapolis, Beloit, Wichita and Hutchinson. Some of these plants are co-operative and community owned. New plants are now being planned for 1946 operation in Wellington, Caldwell, Glasco, Clifton, Concordia, Mankato, Clay Center, Bellville, Seneca, Marysville, Tonganoxie, Holton and Herington. It is estimated that seventy-five alfalfa dehydrating plants will be in operation in Kansas soon.—G. M. H."

Nebraska, South Dakota and California are also adding many new plants. The dehydrating method employed by the Ardrier plant includes a heating and cooling process whereby the feed retains its nutritive elements, color and palatability so that its product is uniform in quality and degree of dryness because of thermostatic control of air, temperature and automatic control of feeding.

It is claimed the nutritious leaves lost in sun curing are saved by the Ardrier process with an increase in protein and vitamin content and a reduction of fiber content. This scientific dehydration is said to stop chemical changes in the feed so that the dried products can be stored indefinitely without heating, sweating or fermenting. The rapid increase in the number of dehydrating plants throughout the land has been overlooked by manufacturers of other feeds, but the merits of dehydrated feed are now being fully recognized and the growing demand for feeds processed will soon compel the establishment of many more dehydrating plants.

The Heil Portable Drier removes the moisture from the forage material by the application of heat and air velocity in a large revolving drum. The Ardrier dehydrating process is a safe, dependable, fool-proof and profitable

method of scientifically drying forage crops. Satisfied users prove the adaptability and effectiveness of the Ardrier process. It is significant that many operators who originally purchased one Ardrier on a trial basis have invested in two and three additional driers. Regardless of weather conditions crops can be harvested at the most advantageous time. The Heil plan for processing forage products in this portable drier is to set up the drier in one corner of the field, harvest the crop with a pickup type cutter which mows, conveys, cuts the material into 1-inch lengths and blows it into a truck or trailer body following alongside the cutter. In this cut form it is delivered to the drier and dehydrated. Then the dried chops will either have to be bagged, blown into a silo for storage or hammermilled into a meal.

Price Support to Continue

By W. E. CULBERTSON, sec'y Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n

The year 1945 passed without official declaration of the end of war with Germany and Japan. That had special significance to farmers because it means that the Government price support for principal products will continue until the end of 1948. Legislation guarantees Government price support at not less than 50 per cent of parity for two years after the calendar year in which the President or Congress declares the formal end of hostilities. Had that declaration been made during 1945, the price guarantee would have continued only through 1946 and 1947.

Present parity values indicate that the 90 percent support price will be: Corn, \$1.00 a bushel; wheat \$1.37; soybeans, \$1.49; hogs, \$11.34 per cwt. The whole question of the parity formula is likely to come up for consideration long before the end of the 1948 crop season. An issue is shaping up right now with a variety of views being expressed.

A question that cannot be divorced from the parity discussion is the ability to consume. That involves sales effort, earning power, distribution and so on.

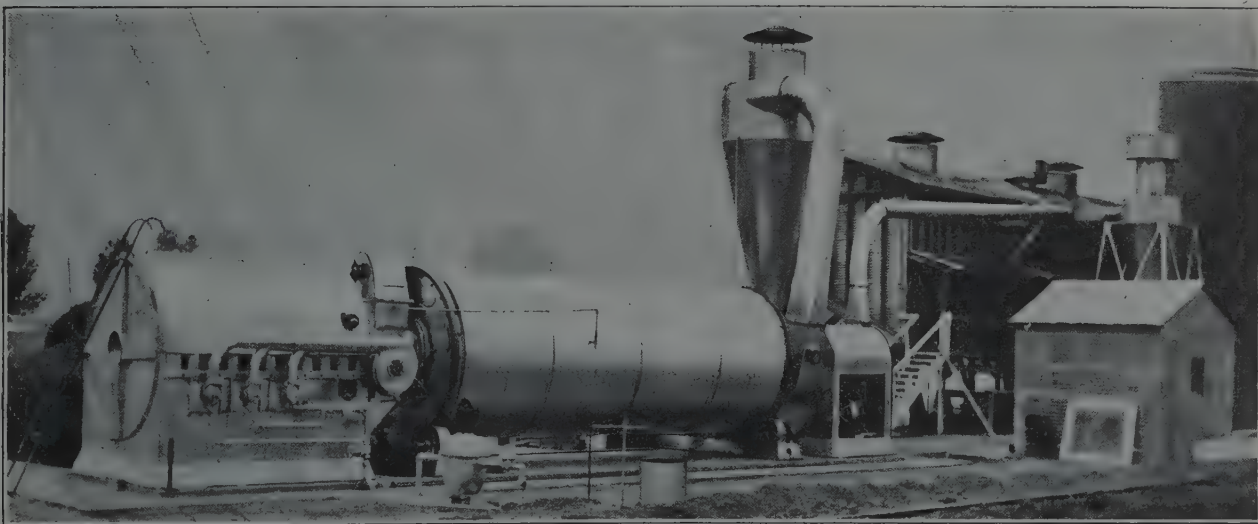
Secretary Anderson urges a re-examination and a re-definition of the basic terms "to give them a clear, accurate and modern meaning." So, tho 90 per cent of parity is guaranteed under the law for farm crops produced thru 1948, parity may not mean in 1948 what it means today. It is a question that means much to farmers in the next three years.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Commodity Exchange Division of the War Food Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Corn
June 3.....	36,327	1,402	16,210	39,370	....
July 1.....	48,561	1,374	20,543	39,196	....
Mar. 3.....	42,135	868	23,637	51,332	24,469
Mar. 10.....	40,577	884	23,513	53,167	24,244
Mar. 17.....	40,003	901	22,853	52,847	24,056
Mar. 24.....	40,394	909	22,449	54,242	22,651
Mar. 31.....	41,023	773	22,672	54,471	23,031
Apr. 7.....	40,580	863	22,415	46,222	21,323
Apr. 13.....	40,317	960	20,225	45,825	20,910
Apr. 21.....	40,137	971	24,250	48,757	22,743
Apr. 28.....	39,766	1,064	24,441	49,227	21,902
May 5.....	39,152	1,238	24,047	48,448	21,195
May 12.....	37,477	1,359	24,102	47,622	21,715
May 19.....	36,970	1,823	25,086	45,382	21,975
May 26.....	34,316	1,770	23,662	45,064	22,764
June 2.....	35,141	1,864	24,545	42,334	20,639
June 9.....	38,822	1,763	25,714	44,311	21,368
June 16.....	39,160	1,702	25,032	42,457	21,561
June 23.....	41,161	1,844	25,837	41,524	21,800
June 30.....	42,710	1,885	27,446	40,863	22,525
July 7.....	44,738	1,849	27,584	37,604	22,559
July 14.....	45,346	1,900	31,470	34,627	22,559
July 21.....	46,816	1,683	31,054	35,967	23,764
July 28.....	45,892	1,674	33,015	29,831	24,493
Aug. 4.....	49,791	1,526	36,124	27,303	12,457
Aug. 11.....	53,364	1,757	40,492	28,709	12,988
Aug. 18.....	56,359	1,916	42,723	28,002	14,007
Aug. 25.....	59,242	2,123	45,584	28,774	14,944
Sept. 1.....	58,112	2,300	49,618	30,566	15,520
Sept. 8.....	58,493	2,384	52,081	30,568	15,918
Sept. 15.....	59,919	2,391	54,125	28,880	16,328
Sept. 22.....	54,828	1,857	54,720	28,110	16,907
Sept. 29.....	54,771	1,617	56,326	23,940	17,404
Oct. 6.....	54,325	1,607	57,344	29,877	17,402
Oct. 13.....	56,516	1,561	60,839	30,123	18,453
Oct. 20.....	55,960	1,618	63,352	29,566	19,061
Oct. 27.....	57,445	1,580	63,116	29,453	19,193
Nov. 3.....	55,455	1,625	63,363	29,368	19,663
Nov. 10.....	48,735	1,492	63,126	25,855	20,008
Nov. 17.....	47,437	1,406	65,172	23,720	19,493
Nov. 24.....	45,889	1,409	64,801	23,045	19,433
Dec. 1.....	45,079	1,346	63,455	22,022	19,011
Dec. 8.....	44,201	1,305	62,745	19,135	19,104
Dec. 15.....	41,906	1,293	63,173	18,124	18,816
Dec. 22.....	40,015	1,204	59,640	15,879	18,608
Dec. 29.....	39,931	1,144	58,549	16,239	18,613
Jan. 5.....	36,714	747	58,522	15,726	15,942

THE Bureau of Agricultural Economics is to be stripped of many of its functions under a reorganization indicated by the Secretary of Agriculture. A top policy committee in the secretary's office is to be charged with the review of policies and programs and will make recommendations concerning legislation affecting agriculture with emphasis on formulating a basic policy to guide in the postwar agricultural field.



The Ardrier Dehydrating System for Drying Forage Crops

Grain Carriers

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Poultry and Egg National Board will meet Jan. 14 at the Congress Hotel.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.—Traffic on the Mississippi River above the Keokuk dam came to an end for the season Dec. 12.—A. G. T.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Incoming grain shipments were embargoed Dec. 31 by the Milwaukee road. Manpower shortage is the principal cause.

THE Interstate Commerce Commission has extended to Feb. 15 the expiration date of its order embargoing routes and transit arrangements on grain.

RAILROADS during the year 1945 loaded 2,734,308 carloads of grain and grain products, against 2,520,733 cars in 1944 as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

EFFECTIVE Jan. 5 the Interstate Commerce Commission directed railroads to unload all freight held in box cars within 10 days of date of arrival, in intrastate or interstate commerce.

ABANDONMENT by the C. & N. W. Ry. of 68 miles of branch from Lyons to Anamosa, Ia., has been denied by the Interstate Commerce Commission, holding the line is used by cattle feeders and certain industrial plants.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The U. S. District court here has temporarily enjoined the Interstate Commerce Commission from enforcing punitive demurrage charges on refrigerator cars. Demurrage charges on other traffic are subject to the same attack.

EFFECTIVE Dec. 15 the Interstate Commerce Commission vacated order No. 160 which prohibited the holding for orders of carloads of grain at Glenwood, Staples, Thief River Falls or Willmar, Minn. The order had been under suspension to Dec. 15.

SOUTHERN railroads have asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to postpone until May 1, 1946 the effective date of the order now Feb. 1, on grain and grain products, in I. & S. No. 4208, covering movement to, from and between Southern Territory.

IN the barge reshipping rate case the federal court at Chicago held that the Interstate Commerce Commission was without authority to adjust rates for the purpose of equalizing the economic advantages of companies situated to enjoy low cost water transportation.

ALBANY, N. Y.—M. P. Catherwood, New York State Commerce Commissioner, has made public a resolution signed by representatives of Wisconsin, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Ohio and the New England states, opposing the Interstate Commerce Commission order increasing freight rates in the North and lowering them in the South.

CANCELLATION of the 2.25 cents charge per 100 lbs. on out of line grain from Minneapolis transited at Des Moines is objected to by I. M. Herndon, manager of the transportation department of the Chicago Board of Trade. Mr. Herndon wired the Interstate Commerce Commission that cancellation would result in application of the Minneapolis-Des Moines rate of 14 cents for a distance of 628 miles to Chicago via Des Moines.

GRAIN and grain products loading during the week ended Dec. 22 totaled 45,786 cars, a decrease of 8,727 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 303 cars below the corresponding week in 1944. In the Western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Dec. 22 totaled 32,152 cars, a decrease of 4,319 cars below the preceding week but an increase of 86 cars above the corresponding week in 1944, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

THE Interstate Commerce Commission has postponed the 3 per cent rate increase granted the railroads in 1942 until a date six months after the legal termination of the war. It would have gone into effect Jan. 1, 1946.

ONE of the most absurd union proposals relates to the operation of four-unit Diesel freight locomotives, under which railroads using this equipment would be required to give four days' pay to members of the one crew operating the train and an additional three days' pay to standby crews, not used, or a total of seven days' pay for one day's work.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Instead of shipping them to the United States to relieve the car shortage the government will send 20 locomotive engines and more than 3,400 freight cars from Iran to China under a sale to the UNRRA. The equipment cost the United States \$8,128,106 and was sold for \$5,958,916, most of which was the own money of the United States.

THE Lea bill, H.R. 4872, provides a uniform 2-year statute of limitations for overcharge and undercharge claims, and reparations against rail, truck and water carriers. The bill has been endorsed by the industrial traffic counsel of the Chicago Ass'n of Commerce. The Senate recently passed a similar bill providing a three year limitation, but excluding the reparations provision.

THE ST. LAWRENCE waterway is a power project—just that and nothing more. It will not save taxpayers one dollar in taxes—just the reverse. It will broaden the pattern Congress is developing for the eradication of free enterprise through the encouragement of huge enterprises, projects, and facilities. It will help to set up an official caste system in these United States. It will not assist in the solving of our reconversion problem—great public facilities foster concentration of vast industries and the strength and well-being of American industry lies in the 87 per cent of workers employed in the smaller industries and their living standards built up in the less crowded communities.—Edwin R. Wright, former pres. Illinois State Federation of Labor.

A Year of Achievement by Railroads

By J. J. PELLEY, pres. Ass'n of American Railroads

From an operating standpoint the year 1945 was for the railroads one of unusual difficulties and achievements. Early in the year the record snow storms in the critical Great Lakes area seriously disrupted traffic movement, but the railroads delivered during that period to the Atlantic ports for shipment to Europe more war supplies than ever before.

Certain commodities, however, notably grain and grain products, are moving in record volume, causing an extraordinarily heavy demand for high type box cars suitable for such loadings.

New freight cars installed in 1945 amounted to approximately 40,000 which was more than in any year since 1942, before the effect of war restrictions on railroad car building was fully felt. At the end of 1945, 36,000 freight cars were on order.

Books Received

CONSTITUTION of the United States should be on the bookshelf of every home, to spread the knowledge that is essential to good citizenship. This volume of 318 pages is profuse in explanatory notes giving a correct picture of the citizen's only protection against tyranny by dictators or vicious, selfish and arrogant groups. By Thomas James Norton, and distributed by the Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., 205 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y. Price, 69 cents.

Side Track Agreements

By C. W. TIERNEY, Chicago, Ill., in the Independent Adjuster

I have never had answered to my entire satisfaction the question as to why it is necessary to endorse a fire insurance policy with notice of existence of a sidetrack agreement. Where in the policy is there contained any obligation direct or implied to do so?

Either by express condition or by implication of law, the insurer is subrogated to the rights of the assured against anyone liable for damage compensable under the policy. Switch-track agreements contain provisions whereby the lessee waives, in advance, his right of action for loss caused by the negligence of the carrier. Such an agreement is believed to be in derogation of the insurer's right of subrogation. However, many fire forms are issued with the following or a similar endorsement attached:

"Insofar as the assured may have waived, prior to any loss or damage, any right of recovery from railway companies or others for loss or damage to the property described herein, this company, to that extent, waives its right to recovery under the subrogation clause in this contract."

Language of this character obviates the need of noting the existence of a switch-track agreement insofar as a waiver of subrogation rights is concerned. There is a further consideration, nevertheless, which might make it advisable to include the agreement in the policy. Where the property insured by the policy includes "property for which the assured is legally liable," it could be contended that the coverage does not extend to property (such as box-cars owned by the carrier) for which the assured agrees to become liable under his contract with the carrier, and for which he would not be liable in the absence of such contract. The expression "legally liable" is generally believed to embrace only liability arising by operation of law and not liability created solely by contract.

New President of the Western

The Western Grain & Feed Ass'n at its recent annual convention elected as pres. Stanley Eales of the Corn Belt Supply Co., of Sioux City, Ia.



Stanley Eales, Sioux City, Ia., President Western Grain & Feed Ass'n

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Norwalk, Cal.—The Reliance Milling Co. recently completed an up-to-date warehouse and feed grinding and mixing plant.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Lt. C. H. Bates, Jr., recently discharged from the army, is now connected with the feed department of the Cook-Boynnton Co.

El Mont, Cal.—The Fedco Co., manufacturer of animal feeds, is building a plant here to contain 82,500 sq. ft. of floor space at an estimated cost of \$250,000.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Mrs. Mary Aronson, pres. of the Aronson Hay, Grain & Feed Co., suffered painful burns recently when she fled thru a fire which engulfed the office and warehouse of the concern.

Oakland, Cal.—Fire believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion in a cereal bin at the Keystone Products Co. plant recently caused \$25,000 damage to building and stored grain products. B. S. Butterfield is owner of the company.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention here on April 25, 26 and 27, earlier dates previously announced having been changed, Welles T. Ross, president of the association, has announced. Committees for the convention have been appointed and are at work, planning to make the occasion one of the most successful gatherings ever held.

Corona, Cal.—Harry S. Payne, owner and operator of the Payne Milling Co., recently announced a large expansion program for his business, including three departments, trucking, feed production and truck parts sales and garage. Each department will be operated under individual managers, with Mr. Payne supervising all departments. Richard Muren, who has had 18 years work with the California Mills of Los Angeles, will manage the feed manufacturing department, following the present plan for that work but enlarging it and supervising the installation of new equipment and its operation.

CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—Douglas N. Stevens, 67, a member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange for the last 30 years, died here following a heart attack recently. He joined the exchange in 1915, when he organized his own grain company. His son, John D. Stevens, also is a member.

Calgary, Alta.—Alberta Wheat Pool in its financial statement read at recent annual meeting held here showed a surplus earnings for the year ended July 31 of \$753,956, after provisions were made for \$523,014 for depreciation on buildings and equipment and \$147,716 for interest payment to the Alberta government on 1929 indebtedness.

Toronto, Ont.—A. D. Clark has been appointed assistant general manager of Toronto Elevators, Ltd., G. C. Leitch, pres. of the company, recently announced. Mr. Clark has been with Toronto Elevators since the inception of the company 17 years ago. In late years, he has been vice pres. in charge of the grain division, an office which he will continue to hold.

Halifax, N. S.—Death came unexpectedly to Thos. Allen, 50, superintendent of the Quaker Oats Co. plant, while he was walking home from the plant. He was rushed to a local hospital after being picked up, but was dead on arrival there.—W. McN.

Vancouver, B. C.—At the recent annual meeting of the Vancouver Merchants Exchange the following grainmen were elected to the board of trustees as representatives of the trade here: Robert McKee, Canada Grain Export Co., Ltd.; John Whittle, Midland Pacific Terminals, Ltd.; H. H. Smith of Earle & Stoddart, Ltd., and Philip Wolfe of James Richardson & Sons, Ltd.

Arcadia, N. S.—Frederick A. Hatfield, 82, veteran miller and grain dealer, was found dead on his kitchen floor recently. In 1887, after four years as a school teacher, he joined the staff of S. J. and A. M. Hatfield as a partner and bookkeeper. Several years later, he took over full ownership under the name of Fred Hatfield & Co., operating a feed and flour mill and buying and selling grain, feed and flour for export as well as domestic sales.—W. McN.

Winnipeg, Man.—Effective Dec. 6, the minimum margin requirements on all trades involving the purchase or sale of rye futures on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange were reduced to 25c bu. Previous marginal requirements were 75c bu. At the same time it was announced that "on spreading transactions on this market the minimum margin requirement will be 25c bu on one end only. This rule shall not apply to hedging sales of rye for the account of a producer."

Port McNicoll, Ont.—Since the close of navigation on the St. Lawrence River, all the export grains from Port McNicoll has been routed to the elevators at West St. John, N. B. During the summer and fall, the volume of grain handled at the St. John elevators including West St. John, was exceptionally large. Until the cold weather started, the total going through St. John harbor elevators to steamers bound for Europe, chiefly the British Isles, was 5,190,529 bus. Indications are that all the grain from Port McNicoll will continue to be routed through St. John for export indefinitely.—W. McN.

COLORADO

San Luis, Colo.—The San Luis Roller Mills, Inc., plant was damaged by fire on Dec. 17.

Fort Collins, Colo.—Lloyd Case, manager of the Colorado Grain Milling & Feed Dealers Assn. has announced that grain and feed dealers in Montana and Wyoming will be organized and possibly those in Utah, Arizona and Wyoming.—P. J. P.

Fort Collins, Colo.—Plans for a four weeks' spring course of instruction in feed and milling subjects at Colorado A. & M. College are being worked out by Lloyd N. Case, sec'y of the Colorado Grain Milling & Feed Dealers Ass'n, and Dr. H. S. Wilgus, assistant dean of the college, at a conference here with those who will have charge of the training. Others in attendance were Dr. David W. Robertson, agronomist; Dr. Lloyd E. Washburn, animal nutritionist; Dr. S. S. Wheeler, chief of animal husbandry; A. R. Patton, biological chemist and nutritionist; J. Taylor Strate, mechanical engineering; R. T. Burdick, economist, and R. H. Tucker, extension agronomist.

Wray, Colo.—The Farmers Union Co-operative Elevator Co. is planning to erect a 125,000-bu. elevator, a feed plant and warehouse. Work will start shortly after the first of the year.—A. N. F.

ILLINOIS

Cerro Gordo, Ill.—We have installed new leg belts in our elevator.—J. Harry Cox.

Olney, Ill.—The Schultz Milling Co. donated 200 lbs. of feed for the purpose of feeding birds and animals during the heavy snow in December.—P. J. P.

Springfield, Ill.—The Wiedlocher Feed Mfg. Co. plant was damaged badly by fire Dec. 31, the loss estimated at \$300,000. Two firemen were injured fighting the blaze.

Prentice, Ill.—The directors of the Farmers Elevator at the annual meeting declared a 10 per cent dividend and reported that the gross profits for the year were \$4,112.72.—P. J. P.

Lodemia (McDowell p.o.), Ill.—The S. C. Van Horne Grain Co. elevator has been purchased by the Corn Belt Elevator (Leman & Schiltz), who have taken possession of the business.

Glenarm, Ill.—Recently we have added two circular concrete grain storage bins to our equipment. The two bins hold 34,560 bus and were built by J. E. Reeser & Son.—Glenarm Grain Co.

Eureka, Ill.—The Woodford County Farm Bureau Service Co. has distributed \$34,000 dividends to members. The company had a record year, doing a total volume of business in excess of \$100,000.—P. J. P.

Forsyth, Ill.—Fire destroyed the elevator, feed mill, office building, warehouse and scale house of the Dewein Milling Co. Dec. 17, with a loss of \$75,000. Victor D. Dewein said the buildings and contents were insured.—P. J. P.

Cairo, Ill.—The Golden Grain Elevator, an old landmark, was destroyed by fire Dec. 17 together with a large store of seed grain. Fred J. Reinwald and W. J. Reinwald were owners. It is thought the fire started from a stove in the office.—P. J. P.

Athens, Ill.—For the convenience of our customers and for our own use we have built a concrete storage bin, giving us three such bins, each with a capacity of 23,000 bus. At present we are building a dump and elevator leg, to help speed up the handling of grain.—Culver Farmers Co-op. Co., Carl E. Johnson, mgr.

Springfield, Ill.—In September, 1945, 4 commercial failures, whose liabilities amounted to \$48,000, were reported for Illinois. This record showed one more failure than in September, 1944, but liabilities much lower than the \$114,000 reported for that month. Cumulative comparisons for the nine-month period showed consistent decreases in number and liabilities.

Chapin, Ill.—The imposing addition to the Chapin Farmers Elevator, construction on which was started last August, is nearing completion. The steel and concrete tower is 100 ft. high and will give the elevator a storage capacity of more than 61,000 bus. of grain. With the installation of the electric motor on the high speed conveyor the plant will be ready for operation. Fred Greer, who is supervising the construction for the Eickenberry Const. Co., estimates there are 800 yds. of concrete and 30 tons of steel in the structure.—P. J. P.

Ritchie (Wilmington p.o.), Ill.—I am opening a feed store in connection with my grain elevator. Will handle laying mash, mill feeds, concentrates, oyster shells, etc. In the near future I expect to grind and mix mash, and custom grind and mix feeds.—Norman F. Butterfield.

Forest, Ill.—Sam Honegger, one of the Honegger brothers who head Honeggers & Co., here and at Fairbury, has been named by Gov. Dwight Green to the advisory board of livestock commissioners. The board will assist the state agriculture department in campaigns to prevent and eliminate animal diseases.

Randolph, Ill.—An old 15-h.p. single-phase motor doing duty beyond its endurance pending installation of new three-phase motors at the Co-op. Grain Co. elevator recently burned out, starting a fire in the cupola. A passer-by noticed the glare of light and notified the manager, Clarence Roseman. Mr. Roseman with the help of his assistant, Harry Shannon, extinguished the blaze, using the contents of four one and one-half quart carbon tetrachloride extinguishers, one two and one half-gallon soda acid extinguishers and a 5-gal. pump tank to handle it. After extinguishing the blaze, Roseman decided to remain on guard all night. Twice before morning, he discovered spot fires, either of which would have developed into a major blaze had he not been on the job.

CHICAGO NOTES

Robert H. Moulton, 65, retired grain marketing authority, and who wrote the book, "The Story of Wheat," died Dec. 10. His home was in Glencoe, Ill.

Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade, at a special meeting Dec. 27, ordered that until further notice there be no trading in corn for delivery in December, 1946.

John H. Brooks, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1902, died Dec. 20, the day before his 74th birthday. He was associated with J. H. Dole, grain brokers, as assistant sec'y, until he retired in 1937.

Defaulters in the delivery of 2,599,000 bus. corn, 1,873,000 bus. wheat and 371,000 bus. of barley on December contracts were ordered by the directors of the Board of Trade to settle at \$1.215, \$1.835 and \$1.255 per bushel respectively. This is a penalty of 3 cents per bushel and totals \$205,290. O.P.A. ceilings prevented shorts from buying spot grain to deliver.

INDIANA

New Waverly, Ind.—Frank Cripe, elevator owner and operator, died recently.

Schneider, Ind.—Pat B. Harper has bot the T. M. Montgomery elevator and will take possession Jan. 1st.

Milford, Ind.—Arthur J. Walters, 67, formerly in the grain and feed business here, died recently at his home in Indianapolis.

Seymour, Ind.—John L. Blish, president of the Blish Mfg. Co., died of a heart attack Dec. 24. Private funeral services were held Dec. 26.—F. K. S.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—The Mt. Vernon Milling Co. elevator on North Walnut St. sustained a small loss when fire damaged a motor and belt in the top of the structure.

Goshen, Ind.—The Farmers Coal & Feed Co. plant was destroyed by fire the night of Dec. 20. Merrill Doriot, owner, is making temporary arrangements pending replacement of the plant.—A. E. L.

Chalmers, Ind.—W. Vernon Buinrich and L. Bert Edmond of Wolcott, Ind., have purchased the elevator here formerly owned by the Barr Grain Co. and will operate it as the Chalmers Grain & Supply Co.

Gessie, Ind.—The large warehouse and repair room of the Gessie Grain Co. was destroyed by fire recently. The building contained a half car load of feed and about a half car load of fertilizer.—P. J. P.

Manilla, Ind.—Alonzo O. Cherry, 50, owner and operator of the Manilla Grain Co. for the past 20 years, and formerly general elevator superintendent of the Indiana Grain Growers Corp., with offices in Indianapolis, died at his home here Dec. 8.

Woodburn, Ind.—The Woodburn Equity Exchange will build a new 75,000 bu. elevator with feed mill attached. Construction will be re-inforced concrete thruout, and the elevator will be equipped with a grain drier. Felts Const. Co. is the builder.—A. E. L.

Monroe, Ind.—The large Adams County Farm Bureau elevator had a narrow escape from destruction on the night of Dec. 11, when fire was discovered in cupola. Volunteer fire departments put out the blaze. A hot bearing on a line shaft caused the fire.—A. E. L.

New Haven, Ind.—The Mt. Vernon Milling Co. has sold its local 100,000-bu. grain elevator to G. W. and Thomas Bates, brothers, it was announced by Nelson E. Kelley, manager. The Bates brothers, in their operation of the elevator, will represent the Mt. Vernon mill in the purchase of corn.—W. B. C.

Decatur, Ind.—Net profit of the Central Soya Co., Inc., for the year ending Sept. 30, was reported as \$1,036,892 by Dale W. McMillen, Sr., chairman of the board, at a recent stockholders meeting. Additional grain storage bins will be constructed by the company here and at Gibson City, Ill., the cost about \$770,000.

Lafayette, Ind.—A Country Elevator Business Course will be given at Purdue University, beginning April 29 and closing June 22. Grain men thruout the state will attend. Full particulars of the course will be given by a speaker at the convention of Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n to be held at Indianapolis Jan. 21 and 22.

Treaty (Wabash R.F.D.), Ind.—The Wabash County Farm Bureau Ass'n elevator feedmill and office were destroyed completely by fire Dec. 28, the loss estimated at \$50,000 by Joe Wise, manager of the elevator. Defective wiring in the office is believed to have started the blaze. The elevator, one of the oldest in the county, contained 8,000 bus. of grain. It will be rebuilt, Mr. Wise stated.

Indianapolis, Ind.—New members enrolled in the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n during 1945 totaled 87. Recent enrollment include Bloomington Milling Co., Bloomington; Auburn Hatchery & Feed Mill, Auburn; Buhner Fertilizer Co., Seymour; Buhner & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Koutz Elevator, Koutz; Beeler Grain & Feed Co., Brownsburg; Spencerville Elevator, Spencerville; Felts Contracting Co., Fort Wayne; White Laboratories, Inc., Newark, N. J.; Haynes Soy Products Co., Portland.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its regular dinner meeting Jan. 14, 7 p.m., at the Fort Wayne Athletic Club. A big attraction of the evening will be furnished by the Summit City Quartet of the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Singing in America. The program com'te also promises other highlights in entertainment. This will be "Ladies' Night" so the wife or girl friend is invited to accompany members. A good time is assured everybody.—Alfred E. Leif, sec'y.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Unusual interest is being shown by grainmen thruout the state in the annual convention of Indiana Grain & Feed Ass'n to be held here Jan. 21 and 22, headquarters the Columbia Club. An enthusiastic meeting is anticipated, and one of the best attended ever held. F. P. Heffelfinger, president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, and LeRoy Welsh, past president during the past two years, will headline the program of outstanding speakers on the program. The com'te appointed by the grain com'te of the Board of Trade to arrange for the banquet entertainment is planning an especially pleasant occasion for the guests. Lew Hill is chairman of the com'te and is ably assisted by Dale Phillips, Don Hart, Jake Kiefer and Bob MacDaniel. It is important that all who are planning to attend the convention, and who have not yet done so, make hotel reservations at once as no block of rooms could be reserved this year.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

IOWA

Terril, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. has purchased a new grain drier.

Winthrop, Ia.—The Winthrop Elvtr. Co. has been dissolved as of Dec. 31, 1945.

Davenport, Ia.—Burglars obtained \$100 in tools from the Davenport Elvtr. Co. office recently.

Vail, Ia.—John Crane recently purchased the feed and trucking business of J. B. Crane and has taken possession.

Farmersburg, Ia.—Lloyd L. Brandt of Garnaville, Ia., has sold his local elevator to Carl W. Mueller.—A. N. F.

Clermont, Ia.—John Bakewell will start a feed and produce store in the Larrabee building he recently purchased.

Lake City, Ia.—Knop Bros. have purchased the poultry and feed business of Elling Miller, taking possession Jan. 1.

Stanwood, Ia.—Robert L. Sucher of Cherokee, Ia., has purchased the business of the Stanwood Feed & Supply Co.

Paullina, Ia.—Matt Shankland has started work for the Long Grain Co. He recently returned from service with the armed forces.

Holstine, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has repaired its elevator, and installed a new leg and head drive. Younglove Const. Co. did the work.

Stanley, Ia.—The Stanley Elvtr. Co. elevator has been sold by P. O. Pollack of Hazelton to Mr. Kauffman of Iowa City. Amos Kieffer will continue as manager.

Mediapolis, Ia.—James A. Schulte, Sperry, has been named manager of the Des Moines County Farm Service Co. elevator, and has taken over his new duties.

KEN CLARK GRAIN CO.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

CONSIGNMENTS

SERVICE

GRAIN MERCHANTS

SATISFACTION

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

GRAIN AND FEED MERCHANTS

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHICAGO, ILL.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Sioux City, Ia.—Don Suttie, son of Jim Suttie of the Suttie-Peckham Hay Co., has returned from the naval air corps and is employed here by the Corn Belt Supply Co.

Britt, Ia.—The Ostercamp Feed & Supply Store will cease operation on Jan. 1. Otto S. Ostercamp, owner, announced. Mr. Ostercamp will take up duties as salesman for a feed company.

Harlan, Ia.—Geo. Claussen has purchased complete interest in the feed and implement business from Jake Broderson and in turn sold his interest in the Harlan Feed & Seed business to Broderson.

Humeston, Ia.—Chas. Humeston, Jr., has purchased a third interest in Humeston Bros. Grain Co. He will have charge of the office and buying. He has been with the firm for several years and is well known in the territory.

Inwood, Ia.—Hans Forest, who operated the Forest Feed Mill, has sold his milling equipment and stock to P. Keizer of Hawarden, Ia. The building is under lease and remains the property of Mern Bahnson. Possession of the mill was given Jan. 1.

Des Moines, Ia.—M. M. Stientjes, who recently resigned as manager of the Big Four Co-op. Processing Ass'n in Sheldon, Ia., has accepted the position as general manager of the production and warehouse division of the Farmers Elevtr. Service Co. here.

Wauke, Ia.—L. F. Garland & Son are now operating the elevator and feed business formerly Dallam & Sons. Mr. Garland has been in the grain and feed business for the past 27 years, the last 8 as operator of L. F. Garland & Son elevator at Ogden, Ia.

Washington, Ia.—The name of the Honey-mead Soybean Products Co. plant has been changed to Washington Soy Mill, S. H. Burchfield, manager, announced. Mr. Burchfield recently purchased a home here and has moved his family from Humbolt.

Conrad, Ia.—The report of O. E. Jacobs, manager Conrad Farmers Grain Co., shows a net profit of \$12,468.91 for the year, less taxes. During the past year the company built a 50,000-bu. addition to its elevator and added other improvements. Members of the company now are asking for a new department, to handle gasoline, oils and greases.

Inwood, Ia.—Norman A. Groeneboom, discharged veteran of World War II, has resumed his former position as manager of the Quaker Oats Co. elevator here. Homer Wilkinson, who took over four years ago when Groeneboom entered the service, will remain in the company's offices for the present.

Wellsburg, Ia.—The Potgeter Grain Co. recently razed the small shed on the east end of the elevator and rebuilt it, making the structure 14 ft. longer and several feet higher. This room will be used for the mixing and sacking of feed. A new overhead dump track and a scale were installed. Ventilating cupolas have been installed on the elevator proper.

Hopkinton, Ia.—The Johnson Feed Mill held its annual farmers' pancake and sausage supper Dec. 11 in the Legion Hall. Farmers from surrounding communities were present and enjoyed an evening of good entertainment. Johnson Feed Mill also has inaugurated the annual presentation of a sportsmanship trophy to the high school basketball player who shows the best sportsmanship throughout the basketball season.

Brooklyn, Ia.—Poweshiek County Farm Supply Co., Inc., has been organized; capital stock, \$10,000; to purchase, manufacture, compound, process, market, sell and distribute fertilizer, paints, seeds, serum, farm supplies or any products or by products from agricultural products, and to act as marketing and purchasing agent for corporation. Alvin Mann, pres.; Marvin McLean, v.-pres.; Geo. A. Brown, sec'y; A. L. Duffus, treas.

Muscatine, Ia.—Bronson Woodworth has been appointed sales manager for the Mississippi Valley Grain Co., Geo. A. Kent, pres. of the firm, announced. Woodworth started in the feed business with F. M. Rosekrans, Jr., who formerly operated a feed jobbing business in Minneapolis. He comes here from the McMillan Feed Mills division of Central Soya Co., Inc., Ft. Wayne, Ind., where he was assistant general purchasing agent.

Jefferson, Ia.—The Anderson Feed Mill was officially opened for business Dec. 19. Delays in receiving some equipment had been encountered. However Martin Anderson, owner, did some feed mixing before the opening day. Mr. Anderson stated he is prepared to grind and mix any type of stock feed to special formulas. Before coming here he had five years' experience in the feed business at the Farmers Cooperative Feed Mill in Boone.

Muscatine, Ia.—The agriculture department has asked that government owned grain alcohol plants here and at Omaha, Neb., be adapted to the production of glucose and high protein feed, the surplus property administration at Washington reported. Cost of the proposed modifications incident to the requested adaptation would be \$220,000 at Omaha and \$40,000 here. SPA is investigating to determine whether these expenditures would be permitted under the surplus property act.

Waverly, Ia.—An 80,000-bu. grain elevator to be built by the Waverly Sugar Co. is one of the major projects in a \$300,000 expansion program planned by the company. Work on the concrete structure is expected to start soon, Ryan Const. Co. having the contract. The main unit will be a 40x22 ft. head house, 158 ft. high. Adjoining it will be two concrete bins, each 100 ft. high with 20 ft. diameter. Cost will be about \$100,000. The elevator will be on the former sugar beet dump north of the main plant. It is planned so if necessary it can be increased to a capacity of 500,000 bus.

Goodland, Kan.—The Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. elevator has been given a coat of aluminum paint.

Elkhart, Kan.—Construction is starting on the new 225,000 bus elevator for the Equity Grain Co.—G. M. H.

Cawker City, Kan.—The Farmers Union recently installed a new 30-ton scale with 34x10 ft. deck at its elevator.

Colby, Kan.—Ed Fryback, recently discharged from the armed forces, has taken charge of operations of the Colby Grain Co.

Chapman, Kan.—John Carroll, 87, in the elevator and grain business in this vicinity since the late '80s, died Dec. 29.—G. M. H.

Ellinwood, Kan.—A small explosion occurring on the second middlings roll in the Wolf Milling Co. plant on Dec. 14 caused some damage.

Great Bend, Kan.—Kurt Zutavern, grain buyer for the Walnut Creek Milling Co., has recovered from several weeks' illness. He is able to be up and about again.

Seneca, Kan.—Plans are now underway to establish an alfalfa dehydrating plant here next spring. Harry Liggett, of Topeka, has applied for a site near the stockyards and plans to have the plant in operation by April 1.—G. M. H.

Ryus (Satanta p.o.), Kan.—Henry Teeter, who has operated a grain elevator here for four years, sold the business recently to Archie Ladner, a large-scale Grant County farmer, who will take charge of the elevator Jan. 1.—G. M. H.

Wichita, Kan.—Lieut. Col. Bob Kellogg, who was a member of the firm of Kellogg Brothers Feed & Seed Co. here before entering the armed services more than five years ago, returned recently to his same position with the firm.—G. M. H.

Clearwater, Kan.—Allen Webb, recently discharged from the army, has succeeded his father, L. A. Webb, as manager of the local Commander-Larabee Milling Co. elevator. The latter, who has been in the grain business since 1924, is leaving it to sell insurance.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Phil M. Clarke, D. B. Frazee, Fred Houser, Al Haury and C. D. Jennings were hosts to the annual Christmas party on the Board of Trade trading floor. Mr. Clarke, pres. of the board, has a small farm and provided turkeys for the party.

KANSAS

Urbana, Kan.—E. A. George of Earlton, Kan., has purchased the Roy Ewen Elevator.—A. N. F.

Wamego, Kan.—The Wamego Seed & Elevtr. Co. plant has been given a coat of aluminum paint.



THE Nu-Hy
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Stockton, Kan.—W. H. Morrison, 83, for many years manager of the local elevator of the Morrison-Gregg-Mitchell Grain Co., Kansas City, and brother of R. T. Morrison, founder and head of the firm until his death in 1943, died Dec. 20, at Hadley Memorial Hospital, Hays, Kan.

Dodge City, Kan.—Lloyd Spivey, for several years manager of the Offerle Grain & Supply Co., Offerle, Kan., has been employed to manage the Farmers Co-op. Commission Co.'s local office, filling the vacancy created by the recent death of Harry Hensley. He will assume his new post Jan. 17.—I. D. A.

Wichita, Kan.—Vern H. Barcus, 38, who had been associated with the Soybean Mills, Inc., and the Midwest Alfalfa Mills, Inc., here, died Dec. 27 in Los Angeles, Calif., three days after he had been severely beaten in his hotel room there. Mr. Barcus had gone to California about four months ago and was expecting to locate there in business.—G. M. H.

Lyons, Kan.—Charles A. Cooper, 82, who for 62 years has been engaged in business here, most of the time in the grain business, died at the Lyons hospital recently after an illness of three weeks with pneumonia. He came here in 1883 as a miller for the Corbin-Doane Mill Co., and later organized the Cooper Milling Co. Later, he organized the Central Kansas Flour Milling Co., and after selling his interests in that milling concern in 1918, became a crop statistician for a Chicago grain concern for 15 years. Since then he has been associated with his son, Raymond, in the Cooper Grain Co.—G. M. H.

MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES FOR GRAIN ELEVATORS AND FEED PLANTS

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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



WATCH YOUR ELEVATOR LEGS "STEP-IT-UP"

Replace old style buckets on one of your elevator legs with the Calumet Cup, the Elevator Bucket with the Logarithmic Curve. See for yourself how grain handling is speeded up . . . handling time and cost reduced. Make this positive revealing test and you will let no grass grow under your feet before all old style buckets are replaced with the

CALUMET CUP
Super Capacity Elevator

To learn how much increased capacity you can obtain, write for Form 35.

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Sterling, Kan.—A one-unit alfalfa dehydrating plant is being planned here, to be ready for starting operations about April 20. The W. J. Small Co. of Neodesha is arranging the installation, and the plant will be located northeast of Sterling, on the Missouri Pacific railway. The Small company now operates about 30 such companies in Kansas.—G. M. H.

Hutchinson, Kan.—New members recently enrolled in the Kansas Grain, Feed and Seed Dealers Ass'n include the following: Bidwell Grain Co., Haury Grain Co., Hutchinson Farm Hatchery, of Hutchinson; Jackson Grain Co., Syracuse; Ed Morgenstern Elvtr. Co., Salina; Crook Grain Co., Aliceville; Hensley Feed Store, Little River, Kan.—O. E. Case, sec'y.

Sublette, Kan.—The office of the Farmers Cooperative elevator here was broken into recently by a burglar who stole about \$10,300 in checks, drafts and currency from a safe which he forced open. Only about \$300 of this was in cash, the rest being in drafts and checks. Payment on these was stopped.—G. M. H.

Fredonia, Kan.—The Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. will enlarge its vegetable oil processing plant. The present property has been owned and operated by the company for many years and up to recent years has been operated only as a linseed oil mill. Modern processing facilities now will be provided for processing both flaxseed and soybeans. Plans provide for doubling the present milling capacity. Production of protein feeds will be increased 100 per cent. Some of the existing buildings will be revamped and an additional building will be constructed. Contract for the work has been let to the Fegles Const. Co. Orders for machinery and equipment were placed some time ago and it is expected that the new facilities will be placed in operation within six months. Cost of construction and equipment will exceed \$300,000.

KENTUCKY

Leitchfield, Ky.—G. M. Haycraft and son, Tilford, have sold their feed business here to Stanley and Raymond Ragland.

Louisville, Ky.—The Walnut Creek Milling Co., Great Bend, Kan., has opened an office here with R. V. McVey, formerly sales manager for the company at Great Bend, in charge.

MARYLAND

Chestertown, Md.—The James G. Metcalfe elevator was damaged by a small fire the morning of Dec. 20 when the motor shorted.

MICHIGAN

Pine River (Standish p. o.), Mich.—The Pine River Elevator, Lawrence North, manager, has reopened for business after being closed for some time.

Detroit, Mich.—Robert W. Wiper, formerly of the Grain Dept. of General Mills in Minneapolis, has succeeded Fred W. Thomas as buyer for the Larrowe Division of General Mills.

Lennon, Mich.—Ford Chapman, 67, for many years the owner and operator of the Lennon Elvtr. Co., died recently at Lapeer, Mich. In his prime Mr. Chapman was a large operator in grain and beans.—G. W. Y.

New Haven, Mich.—The eighty-year-old New Haven Flour Mill, which antedated the village itself, was gutted by fire Dec. 31. Owners Jesse C. Silvers and George C. Jones estimated the loss at \$12,000.—G. W. Y.

Escanaba, Mich.—Chas. F. Glavin, 68, grain man and operator of an Argentine elevator line for several years during World War 1, died recently at his home here, to which he moved after selling his South American interests to British grain merchants in 1920.

Saline, Mich.—The old Mercantile Co. elevator is being razed and a modern structure will replace it. The new elevator will have a handling capacity of 1,000 bus. of wheat per hour. A dump pit is being constructed, with a 600 bus. storage capacity. The company's old lumber shed and warehouse has been dismantled and the site on which it stood will be disposed of.

East Lansing, Mich.—Michigan State College is offering elevator and farm supply business courses that started with registration Jan. 2 and 3. The training will be offered in four six-week courses with certificates of graduation to be awarded on successful completion of the course of study. Students will have a special counselor from the staff of the institute of short courses for supervision and guidance. On special request of employers which are approved by the course counselor, certain students may be admitted for any one of the six-week terms altho attendance at least three of the six-week periods is recommended.

MINNESOTA

Le Center, Minn.—Roy A. Tait, of Atwater, Minn., is the new manager of the Peavey Elevator.

Wells, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. is building an \$8,000 corn drier, Val C. Meyer, manager, announced.

Brandon, Minn.—Wm. F. Meissner, 74, former grain elevator manager here, died recently at his home in Evansville, Minn.

Ironton, Minn.—Geo. A. Nelson, 48, proprietor of the Range Flour & Feed Co., died in St. Joseph's Hospital at Brainerd Dec. 17, of a heart ailment.

Magnolia, Minn.—Gerald B. Davis, who recently returned from army service, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. & Lumber Co., succeeding Maynard Van Dorsen.

Ormsby, Minn.—The Farmers Grain Co. held a grand opening of its new warehouse in a celebration at Village Hall Dec. 18. The new warehouse will handle feed, seeds and fertilizer.

Lake Wilson, Minn.—Willis Godfrey, who recently returned from over-seas duty, has resumed his position as manager of the Farmers Coop. Elvtr. & Lumber Co.

Gully, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed two additional 16,000-gal. gasoline storage tanks to service farmers patrons of the area. Ed Christianson, manager of the elevator, also is in charge of this department of the co-op.

Landcaster, Minn.—Melvin R. Jensen has been named manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. He succeeded the late Frank O. Olson. R. E. Johnson served as temporary manager after Mr. Olson's death until a permanent manager was named.

Hunkley, Minn.—Ted Widdes has returned from army services and will reopen his feed and implement store, closed when he entered service three and a half years ago. The feed mill and warehouse are being renovated and put in readiness for business. Mr. Widdes stated the mill will be operating in the near future.

Plainview, Minn.—The Plainview Produce Co. contemplates construction of two warehouses and feed grinding building; the warehouses, 26x74 ft., 16x26 ft., and the feed grinding building, 16x26 ft. in size. The latter will have grain bins above, and will house a new hammer mill, attrition mill, corn cracker and grader and mixer. T. E. Ibberson Co. has the general contract.

DULUTH LETTER

The Duluth Board of Trade will hold its annual election for officers, directors and board of Appeals and Board of Arbitration Jan. 15, 1946.—F. G. C.

The Hintz Feed Co., Duluth, reported three robberies in a month. The last break-in netted the intruders \$40 in cash and a ring; the two previous nothing was found missing.—F. G. C.

Duluth Board of Trade membership standing in the name of J. D. MacMillan has been transferred to H. I. MacMillan and J. R. McMillan to Edward M. Osborne, both of Minneapolis.—F. G. C.

The Board of Trade Clearing Ass'n has called its annual meeting for Jan. 8, and election of two directors to serve a term of three years each. The directors' terms expiring are H. W. Wilson and B. T. Dinham.—F. G. C.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

E. J. Raether has succeeded John Gibbs as elevator superintendent at the Brooks Elevator.

Alvin H. Poehler, 81, former local business and civic leader and president of the Poehler Grain Co., died Dec. 19 at the home of a daughter in Montclair, N. J., where he had been living the past several months. He retired 10 years ago from the grain business. The body was returned here for burial.

Fred W. Thomas of Detroit has been appointed to the newly created position of Director of Formula Feeds at Minneapolis for General Mills, Inc. He will have charge of the nation-wide co-ordination and expansion of General Mills' feed manufacturing activities, now carried on in eight plants thruout the country.

Albert C. Remele, sec'y and general counsel of the Van Dusen Harrington Co., and Chas. Ritz, pres. of International Milling Co., were held up and robbed of cash and valuables in two separate hold-ups the night of Dec. 20, after parking their cars at their home garages. In each instance the thugs were youths, three in number, traveling by car.

The Atlantic Elvtr. Co.'s wood elevator at 4100 North Mississippi Drive was destroyed by fire early Dec. 25 together with its contents of wheat and barley, the loss estimated at \$500,000 by C. M. Case, president of the company. The blaze was discovered about 2 a. m. by persons living across the street from the structure. No one was in the elevator. Flames were in the top of the elevator when firemen arrived. Eight firemen had just descended from the top of the building when an explosion occurred that blew off part of the roof and engulfed the entire structure in flames.

William G. Kellogg, vice-pres. of the Bunge Elvtr. Corp. and of the Hixon-Gannon Co., Inc., both of Minneapolis, announces their interests have purchased the capital stock of the Hallet & Carey Co. This company has a large cash grain commission business, a terminal elevator at Minneapolis, handling facilities at Superior, Wis., and a general merchandising business in all grains and grain screenings. The grain commission business of Hallet & Carey Co. will be in charge of L. P. Gannon, president of the Hixon-Gannon Co.; the terminal and merchandising business will be headed by W. G. Kellogg. The company will continue to be operated as the Hallet & Carey Co. and their personnel will continue in their present capacities in their respective departments.

The appropriation for the State Grain Inspection Division is nearly exhausted, N. J. Holmberg, chairman of the Railroad & Warehouse Commission reported Dec. 21, and unless funds for salaries of inspection personnel are forthcoming soon, he stated 35 employees of the department may have to be laid off. The legislative advisory com'te has refused to allot any more funds, it was reported at the Capitol. With such a cut in personnel made necessary, Mr. Holmberg stated work can not possibly be kept up to date. Cars of grain will accumulate in Twin City rail yards and delivery of grain to millers and to export positions will be seriously impeded, he stated. The legislature in its 1945 session attempted to organize inspections into a separate department similar to other states, and the present situation may suggest

a renewal of that controversy, since the Governor and his cohorts have put forth some charges of improper administration of the division.

ST. PAUL LETTER

New headquarters of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n will be a three story office building, fire-proof construction with Bedford limestone facing, construction of which has started, and which is expected to be ready for occupancy early next fall. Site of the new structure will be Largenteur and Snelling Aves.

Total business handled by the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n for the first five months of the 1945-46 crop year, or since the last crop year ended June 1, is 80,000,000 bus. and a dollar volume of \$100,000,000. A. E. Kathan, Brady, Mont., sec'y-treas., stated. All officers for the association were re-elected. They are: Ole L. Olson, Buxton, N. D., pres.; E. L. Smith, Montevideo, Minn., vice pres.; A. E. Kathan, Brady, Mont., sec'y-treas., and directors: Alex Lind, Williston, N. D.; B. M. Brandt, Roseau, Minn.; Elling Knudson, Edmore, N. D.; Obey Wyum, Rutland, N. D.; Walter Blume, Glenburn, N. D.; Ole S. Gunderson, Power, Mont.; Emil Lorkins, Arlington, S. D.

MISSOURI

Wellsville, Mo.—We are installing a new Jay Bee Hammer Mill and Blue Streak Chop Mill.—E. H. Baur.

Wheaton, Mo.—The elevator owned by the estate of H. A. Allman sustained an electrical breakdown loss on Dec. 8.

Independence, Mo.—William Dewey Manley, 45, who has been employed by the May Grain Co. died Dec. 18 at the General hospital at Kansas City. He had gone to the hospital on Nov. 9 with a heart ailment.—G. M. H.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Capt. H. J. Sosland received his discharge from the army on Dec. 15 and is returning to his prewar work with Goffe & Carkner here.

Nominees for three directors of the Grain Clearing Co. for 1946 follow: D. C. Bishop, Harold A. Merrill, M. W. McGreevy, Harry J. Smith, F. A. Theis, A. D. Thomason, R. Hugh Uhlmann, W. B. Young.

C. F. Vandenburg, former salesmanager and vice-pres. of Inland Mills, Inc., Des Moines, Ia., is opening a branch office at Kansas City, Mo., for the Iowa Feed Co. The office will be known as the Kansas City-St. Louis division and serve states in the southeast and southwest.—O. E. J.

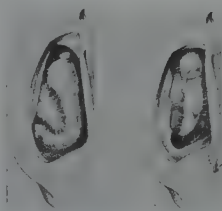
T. A. O'Sullivan, present first vice president of the Kansas City Board of Trade, will be its next president. This was assured when O. T. Cook, also nominated for the office, withdrew as a candidate. Other major offices also will have no opposition in the election Jan. 8. R. H. Sturtevant automatically advances from second to first vice-pres., and will be succeeded by B. J. O'Dowd, who also has no opposition. W. W. Fuller, also nominated, having withdrawn as a candidate. Six directors will be selected from the following candidates: L. J. Byrne, Jr., John Dunn, F. J. Fitzpatrick, J. B. Gregg, Paul Harbord, E. R. Jessen, G. A. Kublin, R. E. Larson, Edmund Marshall, E. F. Merrill, E. C. Meservey, Jr., W. R. Smith. The arbitration committee nominees, five to be selected, are: F. W. Bartlett, Jr., S. G. Cronin, C. J. Gundelfinger, P. G. Hale, H. F. Jackman, Elmer H. Reed, H. G. Stevenson, J. D. Tinklepaugh, Larry R. Witham, J. J. Wolcott, Jr.

Kansas City, Kan.—Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n has announced plans for the construction of a 1,000,000-bu. river-rail grain elevator in the Fairfax district, the first entire addition to the grain storage capacity of Greater Kansas City since 1937. The elevator will be built on a 10-acre site giving enough ground to permit expansion of storage capacity to 2,000,000 bus. With that idea in mind head house facilities are planned for the handling of the larger amount of grain. The elevator will be equipped to handle railroad or truck movements into or away from the site besides having facilities for river shipments. The Farmers Union enterprise will be the second on the river equipped for river shipments of grain from Kansas City. Only one way grain traffic, from the elevator to the river barges, is contemplated in the gallery loading device planned for the Farmers Union structure. The first million storage construction will stand north of the 188-ft. high headhouse, with reserved space for expansion to the south. Comprising 36 cylindrical bins and 24 interstices, storage and operating quarters would cover a ground area 63 ft. wide and more than a block long. Cost of the project was estimated at \$700,000.

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No. 16 What stages of borers and weevil are more apt to survive winter chilling of grain?



Anyone wishing more detailed information on this or other subjects related to grain fumigation is invited to write us. Questioners will not be subjected to sales arguments, but will receive honest answers within the limits of our information.

The larval (worm) and pupal (cocoon) stages which complete their life cycle inside the grain kernel. Thus protected against the combined effect of temperature extremes and mechanical handling, their natural processes are retarded by the cold—only to be resumed if the grain becomes warmer.

THE Weevil-Cide COMPANY
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KANSAS CITY, MO.

Orville E. Fisher has taken up his new duties as assistant manager of the Kansas City division of Cargill, Inc., having been elected to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade. Mr. Fisher has been in the navy for the past two and one half years, serving as a lieutenant, junior grade, and spent most of his time in the service in the Pacific. Before entering the navy, he was associated with the merchandising division of Cargill, Inc., at its Washington, D. C. office.

ST. LOUIS LETTER

National Candy Co. recently called a meeting of stockholders to approve proposal for the merger of the Clinton Co., third largest manufacturers of corn products in the United States, with the National company.

Chas. A. Wilson, 75, a grain broker here for more than 50 years, died at the Missouri Baptist Hospital Dec. 14 of a heart ailment. Mr. Wilson was a member of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange since 1912.—P. J. P.

Former presidents of the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis were entertained at a banquet by Leister Busch Faust, present president, at the Racquet Club. Only two of the living ex-presidents were not in attendance. Following the banquet short talks were made by Ed E. Scharff, Roger P. Annan, J. H. Caldwell, Julius Mayer, R. E. Nye and H. R. Diercks.

Ralph E. Nye, vice-pres. of the Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co., has been nominated for president of the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis. He has been a member of the exchange since 1921. Other nominations include H. R. Diercks, local manager of Cargill, Inc., first vice-pres., and H. E. Halliday, C. H. Williamson & Co., second vice-pres. Nominated for directors for two-year terms are R. E. Lungstras, W. H. Woods, Jr., and H. F. Beckmann. The election will take place Jan. 9, but as there is no opposition ticket nomination is tantamount to election.

MONTANA

Livingston, Mont.—Chas. A. Ross, formerly of Bozeman, has opened a feed store here.

Billings, Mont.—J. M. Maxwell has succeeded Earl Askwing as manager of the Farmers Union Elevator.

Belt, Mont.—Joe Mee of Highwood is new manager of the Farmers Union Elevator, succeeding Buster Brown, who retired from business.

Ft. Benton, Mont.—Vic Elliott, recently released from military service, has succeeded Everett Beecher as manager of the Montana Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator.

Wilsall, Mont.—Everett Beecher, formerly of Ft. Benton, is new manager of the Montana Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator. He recently was released from military service.

Stanford, Mont.—Wm. J. Anderson is new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Milling & Elvtr. Co., succeeding Ray Murray, resigned. He has been manager of the Dover elevator for the past several years.

Kalispell, Mont.—The Kalispell Feed & Grain Co.'s elevator, warehouse and mill were destroyed by fire the night of Dec. 18. The loss was estimated at about \$150,000. J. E. Gustin, manager, had made an inspection tour of the plant just before leaving for the day a few hours before the fire was discovered.

NEBRASKA

Stanton, Neb.—Harry Havens is new manager of the Wayne Feed & Produce Co.

Oconto, Neb.—The Joyce Lumber Co. is building a feed room and will enlarge its stock of feeds.

Brock, Neb.—The Uhlmann Grain Co. of Kansas City, Mo., recently purchased the Brock elevators, possession Jan. 3.

Scribner, Neb.—The Scribner Grain & Lumber Co. recently installed a new hammer mill in its elevator, Walter Maas, manager, announced.

Mount Clare, Neb.—Herman Ostlick is now employed at the local elevator recently purchased from the Pigeon Bros. by the Lynch Grain Co.

Atlanta, Neb.—Howard Stacher, of Orleans, is operating the Snyder Grain Co. elevator, succeeding Ira M. Rhoades, who resigned because of ill health.

Fullerton, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Elevator is remodeling its elevator in preparation for installation in the near future of an electric grain dump.

Tekamah, Neb.—The Dehydrated Products Co., operator of the local alfalfa mill, is installing equipment to handle soft corn, to be in operation about Jan. 1.

Scotia, Neb.—Robt. Heindrycks and his brother-in-law, John Bryan, are operating the local elevator they recently purchased, at the Scotia Grain & Feed Co.

Reynolds, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op has painted its elevator using aluminum paint and is installing two new motors, new belt and cups, Eck Olsen doing the work.

West Point, Neb.—An alfalfa dehydrating plant will be built here, to be ready for operation by June 1, Frank Meier who has an interest in the project, announced.

Inland, Neb.—Florian H. Yilk, 63, manager of the County Grain Co., died Dec. 14, at the Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital, Hastings, where he had been confined for three weeks.

Culbertson, Neb.—Wallace L. Trimpey, who will take over duties of manager of the Culbertson Grain Co. feed mill and elevator on Jan. 1, has engaged Otis W. Rogers as his assistant.

Elm Creek, Neb.—The Elmcreek Lumber Co. and Ingalls & Turner have bot the lease Elmer Tool has occupied on the railroad right of way. Both companies contemplate expansion of facilities.

Syracuse, Neb.—Ervin Gellermann, recently discharged from the army, has resumed his duties as manager of the Farmers Elevator. Wm. Klingenberg was in charge during his absence.

Schuyler, Neb.—Adrian Ehernberger, recently discharged from military service, will be associated with his father, Gerald Ehernberger, and brother, Lumir G., in the operation of the Golden West Grain Co.

Pawnee City, Neb.—Jay I. Hunley has been named manager of the Farmers Union Elevator, succeeding Geo. Smith, whose resignation became effective Dec. 1. Kermit Avery, recently discharged from army service, will assist him.

Wood River, Neb.—The Wood River Dehydrating & Milling Co. is building a steel concrete plant and brick plant here, completely fireproof, to cost about \$125,000 and large enough to handle 6,000 tons of alfalfa meal annually.

Pierce, Neb.—Fred McClenahan, formerly of Shelby, Ia., is opening his grain business, the Mac Grain Co., about Jan. 1 in the former Korth & Sheer Elevator. He will handle all kinds of grain, carry a full line of feeds, and do grinding.

Genoa, Neb.—Fred Beal, 72, employed by the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Milling Co., sustained a fractured ankle while loading sacked grain into a railroad car recently. He was supporting a tier of grain sacks while a freight was switching the cars in the yards and a sudden connection threw him off balance and a number of the sacks fell on him.

Valley, Neb.—A group of local business men will build an alfalfa dehydrating plant on a site between here and Waterloo. Interested in the venture are Ed Scheidt, Paul Stewart, Omaha; Lawrence Noyes, E. T. Robinson, Waterloo; Bob Herrington, Valley; Frank Meier, West Point; W. L. McGehee, Kansas City, Mo. The group plans to build a similar plant at West Point also.

Fremont, Neb.—C. S. Coyle, manager of the Purina Mills mixing division and John Hoff, poultry manager, of St. Louis, Mo., conducted sessions here at Hotel Pathfinder recently, training grinder and mixer operators of a large number of Nebraska stores in achieving maximum production of meat, milk and eggs from available grain supplies. G. L. James, sales manager of the company's western division, and J. W. Carter, Omaha, Willis B. Noakes, Lincoln, and Howard Murphy, Norfolk, were hosts to the group.



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Engineers and Contractors Minneapolis, Minn.

OMAHA LETTER

The Farm Crops Processing Corp. plans to make changes in its plant so that maltose syrup can be produced in accordance with a request of the Agriculture Dept., J. L. Welsh, v.p. of the company stated. Adaptation of the plant will cost about \$218,000.

The Bates Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo., has opened a branch office here with Jerome Taylor as manager. Mr. Taylor was engaged in the grain brokerage business in St. Joseph, Mo., during the past eight years, and previously was associated with the Stratton Grain Co. His father, the late Albert R. Taylor, was manager of the St. Joseph, Mo., operations of the Stratton Grain Co.

Howard Rathbun, 62, former agent of the Nye-Schneider-Fowler Co., and at one time agent for the Fremont Grain Co. at Oak, Neb., died Dec. 17 at his home here. He served as traveling superintendent and was in charge of the collections of the Nye-Schneider-Fowler Co. in Nebraska and Iowa. He later was an officer of the Central Granaries Co. of Lincoln, which was a Nye-Schneider-Fowler Co. subsidiary. At the time of his death he was manager of the Omaha Lumber & Building Material Bureau.

NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—The property and buildings at 1280-1310 Niagara St. have been purchased by a local group headed by George M. Frauenheim and Edward E. Frauenheim, Jr., of the George J. Meyer Malt & Grain Corporation.—G. E. T.

Brisben, N. Y.—The I. L. Richer Co., Inc., has purchased the grain, elevator and feed business of Edward Barton, who is retiring from active business after 30 years' operation of the elevator. The new owners plan to enlarge and modernize the plant.

NORTH DAKOTA

Cathay, N. D.—Wm. Stephan, 69, a grain buyer here for many years, died recently at Fargo. He lived in Carrington, N. D. since 1929.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Construction of an elevator here by the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n will not be undertaken until 1947 at the earliest, officials of the company announced.

Bismarck, N. D.—C. H. Conaway, Fargo, sec'y of the North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, said he anticipates an attendance of over 2,000 at the association's convention here Jan. 22, 23 and 24. W. T. Kraft, Bismarck, is chairman of the entertainment com'tee.

Fargo, N. D.—Ralph Welch, former agricultural agent for the Greater North Dakota Ass'n and recently with the North Dakota Farm Bureau, has joined the staff of the Atwood-Larson Co. of Minneapolis, effective Jan. 1, 1946. His headquarters will be in Fargo. He will work with elevator men and farmers in this area. He will represent his company in the grain commission business as well as perform various other services for grain growers in general, and will retain his position as sec'y of the North Dakota Livestock Breeders, North Dakota Shorthorn Ass'n and the Minnesota-Dakota Sugar Beet Development Ass'n.

OHIO

Marion, O.—The Marion Grain & Supply Co. entertained its employees at a Christmas Party in the Hotel Harding Club room.

West Union, O.—The Farmers Roller Mills have been sold by C. M. Mills, owner, to Alvis and E. Clifford Glen, of near Portsmouth, who took possession of the business Dec. 1.

McComb, O.—Arch A. Rudisill, 70, former operator of an elevator here, died recently.

Bellevue, O.—Eighteen more 140-ft. concrete bins are nearing completion at the Spencer-Kellogg Co.'s soybean plant. The bins are 139.3 ft. high, while the workhouse is 225 ft. high.

Monroeville, O.—New, modern automatic switches and electrical equipment have been installed in the Seaman-McLean Elevator, and the elevator has been rewired, Ralph Stotz, manager, announced.

Toledo, O.—Kenton D. Keilholtz, formerly in the grain business with E. L. Southworth & Co., and later in the real estate and insurance business, has closed out his business interests here, sold his home and retired by moving to Hollywood, Cal.

North Side (Youngstown p. o.) O.—Fred W. Dickmeier, 73, who had been in the grain and hay business here for many years, following in the footsteps of his father, who had been in the same business, died Dec. 18. He had been in ill health since an automobile accident several years ago.—P. J. P.

Columbiana, O.—Clarence Smith, 53, head of the Columbiana Milling & Supply Co., and Alva J. Stanley, 73, of Beloit, were killed instantly recently when their automobile crashed into the rear of a parked tractor-trailer truck on Route 62, near Canton, when they were enroute to Columbus to attend a state milling meeting.

Bellevue, O.—The plant of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., now under construction here, is expected to be completed within a year, Howard Kellogg, president of the company, stated. It is a part of the firm's \$3,000,000 outlay for expansion. The plant will crush soybeans and produce oilmeal and other soybean products.

Port William, O.—Paul E. Dome and Karl Buckley of Wilmington, have purchased the Fred Spear grain elevator, taking possession Jan. 1. The elevator will be known as the Port Feed Mill. Buckley owns the Buckley Bros. elevator in Wilmington and Dome worked* for him three years before entering the Army Air Forces where he was a pilot.

McComb, O.—The Farmers Co-operative Ass'n's new \$100,000 elevator is practically completed and ready for operation except for the drier. A few parts are awaited before this can be placed in service. Chas. B. George, manager of the elevator, stated the house has been handling crops this fall although complete service to farmers could not be given until now. Capacity of the house is 100,000 bus; height of the elevator is 139 ft. Rust Engineering Co. had the contract.

Defiance, O.—The Glenn L. Miller Feed Co. alfalfa mill was destroyed by fire Dec. 22, with a loss estimated at \$100,000, partially insured. Five thousand bags of meal and 100 tons of baled alfalfa were destroyed along with equipment. The two-story brick building was badly wrecked. The mill will be rebuilt. When Arthur Miller, Sherwood hay buyer, discovered the blaze, the employees were in the basement of an adjoining office enjoying their annual Christmas party. The plant had shut down at noon for the week-end. The blaze is believed to have started in a fuse box.

Cincinnati, O.—The following directors were elected for Cincinnati Board of Trade, Inc., on Dec. 20, for a period of three years: Fred B. Edmonds, W. W. Hastings, Albert A. Heile, H. Trimble McCullough, Geo. A. Nieman. On Dec. 28 the following officers were elected for the year 1946: Pres., W. W. Hastings, of the Procter & Gamble Co.; 1st vice-pres., Roger Drackett, Drackett Co.; 2nd vice-pres., Elmer H. Heile, Cincinnati Grain & Hay Co.; sec'y, H. Trimble McCullough, J. Chas. McCullough Seed Co., re-elected; treas., H. H. Mueller, John Mueller Co. The foregoing officers will comprise the Executive Com'tee for 1946 also; R. E. Rife was reappointed to serve as general manager of Cincinnati Board of Trade, Inc.

Akron, O.—John A. Arbogast, 82, once district manager for the Quaker Oats Co., and formerly connected with the Schumacher Milling Co. until he joined his son in the Fred Arbogast Co. 20 years ago, died recently.

OKLAHOMA

Atoka, Okla.—F. B. Hoagland is new manager of the Atoka Milling Co. plant.

Coweta, Okla.—E. D. Peden, 77, who had been a grain dealer here for 40 years, died Dec. 10.—P. J. P.

Fairfax, Okla.—O. A. Maxey has fitted up a two-story structure in the rear of his building and is installing his feed mill there.

Cashion, Okla.—The Farmers Exchange and wheat growers of the area plans to build a 100,000-bu. concrete elevator here, O. R. Kinney, sec'y of the exchange, recently announced.

Hugo, Okla.—Burriss Cloar, who has managed the Atoka (Okla.) Milling Co., branch of the Shawnee Milling Co., has been transferred to the company's local plant as manager.

Chickasha, Okla.—The Chickasha Cotton Oil Co. has equipped the old Prairie mill for a mixed feed mill. It is planned to operate the plant the year around, the daily output to be about 100 tons.

Apache, Okla.—Fire believed to have originated from defective wiring at the Farmers Union Elevator recently, caused damage estimated at \$7,500. Included in the loss was the electric hammer mill, a quantity of feed and several thousand pounds of binding twine. There was partial insurance. The mill will be rebuilt.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Portland, Ore.—Building and equipment of S. P. Hatch was damaged by high winds on Dec. 4.

NINETEEN FORTY-SIX

GREETINGS! This should be a great year in civic and economic progress. But many problems continue to bob up. Statecraft is a century behind science and invention. And a new era may be in the making. Road to world peace and harmony a little rough in spots—but the light shines on the path ahead. America will meet every challenge—peoples everywhere expecting her to lead—on and up—to a finer spiritual and economic betterment. And she will not trail in the dust the golden hopes of men. In this spirit may we live the New Year of Nineteen Forty-Six.

LOWELL HOIT & CO.

Monroe, Wash.—The Wolfkill Feed & Seed Co. installed an electrically operated feed packing machine.

Wenatchee, Wash.—A 17 x 42 ft. four story and basement brick addition has been built to the Centennial Flouring Mills plant.

Turner (Dayton p. o.), Wash.—The Columbia County Grain Growers, Inc., will cover its local elevator with sheet iron before the next harvest.—F. K. H.

Spokane, Wash.—Gosselin & Hefling Feed Co. has installed new equipment and made expensive improvements at its plant. It is now equipped to do custom grinding and grain cleaning for stockmen and farmers.

Prineville, Ore.—A warehouse and feed milling plant of the Crook County Co-operative was destroyed by fire Dec. 14, with a loss estimated at \$16,000. The building housed feed processing and milling equipment as well as stocks of feed concentrates, grains and fertilizers.—P. J. P.

Eugene, Ore.—Deploing the situation by which lands that are flooded in the winter and spring suffer lack of water to irrigate crops during the height of the growing season, the Oregon State Bean Growers went on record endorsing completion of the Willamette Valley dam project.—E. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—Lewis C. Fowler, sec'y of the Portland Grain Exchange, was elected manager of the Portland Merchants Exchange at a special meeting of Board of Directors. He succeeds Stanley E. Semple, who died Dec. 12. Mr. Fowler has been on the staff of the Merchants Exchange for the last eighteen years.—F. K. H.

Vashon, Wash.—The Petersen feed, lumber and trucking interests here have been sold to C. A. Holert and W. A. Murray, Axel Petersen, who has been in the business for 25 years, announced recently. The transaction involves the Peterson Lumber & Feed Co., with plants here and at Cove, Wash., and the Vashon Auto Freight.

Delaney (Starbuck p. o.), Wash.—Maurice Roe, manager of the Columbia County Grain Growers, Inc., Dayton, announced the company will build an elevator here as soon as possible. The capacity will be 170,000 bus and the cost about \$65,000. The firm will have twelve elevators at ten different points with the completion of the new building, and a local converted warehouse will be dismantled after the new facility is in use.—F. K. H.

Tacoma, Wash.—Expansion of the Port of Tacoma's grain elevator from 500,000 bu. capacity has started and the new elevator will be in operation by next June, Port Commissioner Fred Marvin has announced. The expansion will cost \$230,000, and is being paid for by the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. of Minneapolis, which has leased the present Port grain facilities the past five years, and has been granted a new 10-year lease to expire in June '56. At the end of the ten years the grain elevator will be the property of the Port District, and in the meantime the company will pay the Port \$1,000 a month rental.—F. K. H.

PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. P. Cole, veteran of flour merchandising trade here, will leave the Jesse C. Stewart Co. Dec. 31 and thereafter will operate independently. He will represent Tennant & Hoyt Co., Lake City, Minn., Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co., Salina, Kans.; and Voigt Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., in the tri-state area. He will establish offices in the Renshaw Bldg.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Wolsey, S. D.—Chas. Tepley has been appointed manager of the Geo. P. Sexauer & Son elevator, succeeding C. A. Friedel, who resigned.

Parker, S. D.—Independent Grain Co. elevator has been sold by the Darbys to a group of local men. Mr. Schultz, son-in-law of Dr. Jay Bailey, will be at the elevator later.

Tyndall, S. D.—Eddie McNaboe is new manager of the Consumers Elevator, entering on his new duties Jan. 1. He formerly was employed at the Farmers Elevator at Iroquois.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Western Soybean Mills recently installed a new drier in a new addition to its plant. The addition, housing both drying and grinding machinery, also provides 60,000 bus. storage capacity.

Bancroft, S. D.—While a 75-ft. high elevator owned by Geo. P. Sexauer & Son, of Brookings, was being moved from Melham to Bancroft, it took a nose dive and crash landed on the ground when the movers were making a left hand turn to a road. One of the guide wires broke. The elevator will have to be completely rebuilt.

Watertown, S. D.—The 20,000-bu. Bucholz Grain Elevator, its equipment, and a large amount of grain stored there were destroyed by fire early Dec. 16. The fire was discovered by Mr. Bucholz and his son, who were sleeping in the elevator, and had some trouble in escaping from the building. Temperature of 14

below zero and a high wind made fighting the blaze difficult.

SOUTHEAST

Lithonia, Ga.—Chas. L. Davidson, pres. of the Stone Mountain Grit Co., has been elected mayor of Lithonia, taking office Jan. 1.

Dalton, Ga.—The Georgia Mountain Growers' Ass'n plans to erect a \$15,000 feed mill here, John Castleberry, manager, has announced.—P. J. P.

Oak Hill, W. Va.—Fire recently destroyed the feed store of Archie Nugen, the loss of feed and other stock in the farm supply store estimated at about \$20,000.

Crystal Springs, Miss.—Chas. S. Gilpin, 59, operator of seed, feed and grain business here for the last four years, died at his place of business Dec. 14 of a heart attack.—P. J. P.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Query Feed Co. and the Carolina Hdw. Co. have merged into the newly organized Query-Spivey-McGee Co., which will engage in the retail sale of feeds, seeds, hardware and farm and household supplies.

Sumter, S. C.—The DuBose Milling Co., owned by the four DuBose brothers, two of whom recently returned from military service, has made plans for the erection of a modern feed mill to cost \$75,000, which is expected to be in operation by next July, with 25 persons employed. The mill will manufacture feed for poultry and live stock. The latest type of machinery will be installed.—P. J. P.

TEXAS

Austin, Tex.—Mr. Robinson passed away on Dec. 12, and the business, Robinson Bros., is closed.—Miss May Robinson.

Houston, Tex.—Geo. P. Zimmerman of Calumet, Mich., has joined Felix Meyer & Co., grain and feed brokers, as assistant sales manager. He will work under the supervision of M. C. Schwartz, manager.

UTAH

Logan, Utah.—The Central Milling Feed plant burned recently with a loss estimated at \$27,000. Hot ashes and soot, cleaned from a boiler and left inside the boiler room, caused the fire. Several hundred bushels of wheat, 13,000 bus. of barley and a large stock of prepared livestock feeds and concentrates were included in the loss. H. R. Weston is owner of the Central Milling Co. and feed plant, which was managed by Jos. Ritchie.

WISCONSIN

Shawano, Wis.—Doughboy Mills will build an addition to its local feed mill.

Peshtigo, Wis.—The Farmers Equity has purchased the grain elevator formerly owned by the Kewanee Grain Co.

Soldiers Grove, Wis.—The Wiley & Sons Mill and Feed business has been sold to Hoffland Bros., who have taken possession.

Richland Center, Wis.—Mrs. Ruth Parfrey has sold the Ithaca Mills and adjacent residential property to Don M. Anderson of Richland Center, who has taken possession.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Directors of the Froedert Grain & Malting Co. declared a regular quarterly dividend of 25c on the common stock and 55c on the preferred stock.—P. J. P.

Taylor, Wis.—The Olson Feed Mill, operated by Prie Olson of Blair and managed by L. Lindberg, has been sold by the owners, Enoch and Emanuel Anderson, to the Northwestern Distributing Co. of Colby.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Francis Duhne, 65, grain broker, miller and 30 years a member of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, died recently following a skull fracture received in a fall down stairs at his home.

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These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, well bound in book form, each book containing 100 machine perforated originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions, a summary showing claims unpaid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are assembled in three separate books, each of 200 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Price of each book \$2.25, plus postage.

- 411-A contains 100 sets all Form A.
- 411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.
- 411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 South La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

Stoughton, Wis.—The Scheldrup Bros. Feed Mill, owned by Owen W. and Sidney H. Scheldrup, will reopen the first of the year after having been closed the past year while the brothers were in service. Owen Scheldrup, recently discharged from the navy, will resume the business assisted by his father, E. P. Scheldrup, pending the discharge of Sidney.

Fond du Lac, Wis.—Karl Juve recently resigned his position as manager of the feed division of the Kellogg Co., Battle Creek, Mich., and has assumed new duties as general manager of the National Food Co., calf feed manufacturers. Mr. Juve has been with the Kellogg company for 20 years. He has served as vice-pres. of the American Corn Millers Federation, and recently was a member of the O.P.A. dog food advisory com'te. G. Stutz, formerly of the Kellogg Co. sales department, also will be associated with the National Food Co.

Green Bay, Wis.—The North Western Grain Elevator, which has been slowly tipping toward the Fox River, is undergoing a straightening up process. Five caissons, each five feet in diameter, were driven more than 90 ft. to bedrock under the river (east) edge of the 200-ft. elevator. These were filled with concrete and on top of each pillar is a massive cradle mechanism on which the elevator rests, permitting the structure to move slightly. The western edge it is believed will continue to settle, and when the elevator is finally "true," it is planned to carry on a similar stabilizing job under the western edge.

WYOMING

Thermopolis, Wyo.—Geo. Larson, 73, who for the past 20 years conducted a feed and grain business here, died recently.

The National Ass'n's Arbiters

St. Louis, Mo.—There are at present 24 names on the list of men who serve, in committees of three, on the arbitration boards of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n. When an arbitration is demanded by a member of the National Ass'n, the President assigns three men from the list to consider the evidence. Each man must be qualified by experience in the trade, and have no personal interest in the case under consideration.

These men are the front line of the oldest arbitration system, still functioning, in America. In the early years of this century there were scores of cases to decide each year, and committees often met to consider evidence and make decisions. As trade rules of the National Ass'n became better known, however, arbitration cases have dwindled in number to only a few each year. In the last year but one case had to be decided.

Men whom President F. Peavey Heffelfinger has chosen to serve on these committees in 1945-46 include: A. S. MacDonald of Boston, Mass.; E. C. Kessler of Jamestown, N. Y.; Fred Carr of Minneapolis, Minn.; Hugh Hale of Royal, Ia.; A. B. Fruen of Minneapolis, Minn.; Cecil Blair of Duluth, Minn.; J. B. Claypool of San Bernardino, Calif.; Charles Flanley of Sioux City, Ia.; George E. Rogers of Pittsburgh, Pa.; F. R. Houlton of Denver, Colo.; H. L. Kearns of Amarillo, Tex.; Emory Cocke of Atlanta, Ga.; Walter Toberman of St. Louis, Mo.; Ralph F. Gunkelman of Fargo, N. Dak.; Ray C. Ayers of Slaton, Tex.; Paul Gebert of Merrill, Wisc.; L. H. Patten of Glencoe, Minn.; R. E. Wiese of St. Louis, Mo.; Gunnard Johnson of Kansas City, Mo.; C. C. Barnes of Winchester, Ind.; Gordon T. Shaw of Seattle, Wash.; L. E. Howard of Topeka, Kans.; Lyman Bowman of Sikeston, Mo.; J. O. McClintock of Chicago, Ill.

MONEY in circulation increased to a new high of \$28,370,000,000 Dec. 13. Gold stock declined Dec. 6 to \$20,029,000,000, a new low since June, 1940.

Supply Trade

CHICAGO, ILL.—Marlan Brando, general manager, for 16 years with the Calcium Carbonate Co., has resigned.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—The Cook Chemical Co. has appointed Jas. Groebe vice pres. and Howard Stedman chief chemist, and will embark on an expansion program in the distribution of fumigants.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Lucian S. Strong, pres. of the Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., has been appointed by the governor of Minnesota as a member of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Commission, working toward improvement of transportation between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic seaboard.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—J. Carl Dawson has formed a company to do industrial fumigation, using methyl bromide and other methods. He is a graduate of the University of Missouri, headed the Missouri State Entomological Department, and then became head of the fumigant sales division of the Dow Chemical Co.

WICHITA, KAN.—John Reed Ritchey, mill supplies agent known thruout Kansas, Oklahoma, and Missouri, died Dec. 21 following a heart attack at the Lessen Hotel. He came to Kansas from Pennsylvania in 1899 and lived for a time at Enterprise, Kan., and then moved to Wichita in 1906. There he joined the Barnard Machine Co., as mill supplies salesman. Later he traveled for the Great Western Mfg. Co., and was with that firm for over a quarter of a century. In 1942 he became his own agent in milling and elevator supplies.—G. M. H.

KENOSHA, WIS.—Harold J. Alsted, operating temporarily out of Kenosha, has been appointed representative of Sprout, Waldron & Co. in the Chicago territory, and the company intends ultimately to re-establish its Chicago office. For a number of years Mr. Alsted was associated with his father in the management of the Alsted Mfg. Co., manufacturers of attrition mill plates and white iron specialties, and former operators of a feed mill. For two years he was connected with the B. F. Gump Co. in a sales capacity. With Sprout-Waldron Alsted has had two years' experience in the company's main office at Muncy and for a period of three years he was its Southeastern representative with headquarters at Birmingham.

Soybean Inspections Show Decrease

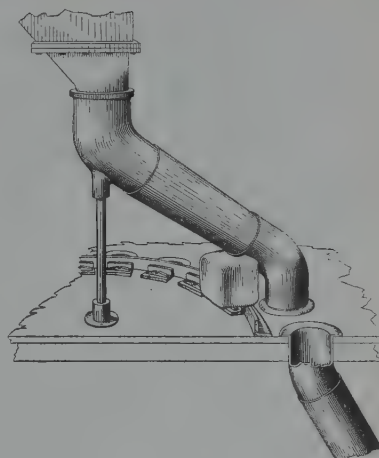
Inspections of receipts decreased in November 1945 to a total of 24,782 cars compared with 29,489 cars in October, and 17,111 cars in November 1944, according to inspectors' reports to the Grain Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration. November inspections brought the total for the first two months of the season to 54,271 cars compared with 49,274 cars for the same months of 1944.

The quality of soybeans inspected in November continued good, with 92 percent grading No. 2 or better compared with 93 percent in October, and 85 percent in November 1944.

Inspections of soybeans in November included the equivalent of 542 cars inspected as cargo lots, and truck receipts equivalent to about 256 cars. Soybeans: Inspected receipts, November 1945, in carlots.¹

	Class	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	Sam- ple 1945	Nov. 1944
Yellow	17,149	5,174	1,280	402	117	24,122
Green	13	8	3	2	1	27
Brown	15	7	1	1	1	16
Black	158	112	28	9	6	313
Mixed	134	125	34	8	3	304
Total cars	17,469	5,419	1,345	422	127	24,782
Percentages	70	22	5	2	1	100
Oct.-Nov. cars	39,334	11,040	2,985	718	199	...
1945 per- centages..	73	20	6	1	0	...

¹Cargo and truck receipts converted to carlots on basis of 1,650 bushels equal 1 carlot.



Delivuk's Power Driven Distributor

A Motor Driven Grain Distributor

The main object of the new motor driven grain distributor is to accelerate the speed of receiving grain from the farmers' trucks at country elevators and at the same time to provide a positive and accurate means of spouting grain into the desired bin.

It was especially designed by Louis Delivuk to displace the unsatisfactory old style cable control. It should be noted that the usual settlement in cribbed elevators does not in the least affect the functioning of the new distributor. It should be noted that the remote control switch together with an electric light dial located on the work floor gives the operator an accurate indicator of the position of the distributor at all times. Letters patent have been obtained covering this device.

It should be further noted that the distributor is provided with a special dust seal at the junction between the hopper and the moving distributor, making a perfect seal at this vulnerable point.

It is claimed that it will operate faster than any old style distributor and with dependable accuracy. It will prevent mixing of grain. It can be installed in any elevator.

The government does not plan to release any more of its wheat stock to mills, says C. C. Farrington of the P.M.A.

PRICE-FIXING, rationing and subsidies are the three-legged stool of a regimented economy. The first, the announcing of fixed prices, is relatively painless and costless. The second, rationing, is both painful and expensive. The third, subsidy, is an expensive intoxicant that results in a nationwide hangover.—From the book "Food" by Pearson and Paarlberg.

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HANDY TWINE KNIFE CO.
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Field Seeds

PETERSON, Ia.—The J. D. Gaskins seed store has been moved to a new location.

SAC CITY, Ia.—Leslie T. Freese, recently discharged from the Army, has become a member of the Ritter Hybrid Corn Co.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia.—Burglars recently stole the contents of two cash registers, \$60, from the store of the Henry Field Seed & Nursery Co.

TOPEKA, KAN.—Dean E. McNabb, who is associated with the Coe Seed Co., was married recently to Versa Maye Suiker, of Beatrice, Neb.—G. M. H.

GREAT FALLS, MONT.—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Roadhouse, who were recently married, have taken over the management of the State Nursery & Seed Co.

NELIGH, NEB.—The Superior Seed & Supply Co. will remove to a new location with more space in the Peterson bldg., where first class equipment will be installed.

MILLER, S. D.—The Midwest Seed Development Ass'n has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock; directors, Roy D. Allgaier, W. H. Bruns and Jack Weidner.

PAPILLION, NEB.—Hatchery equipment with a capacity of 35,000 baby chicks is being installed in the T. C. Thompson Seed & Feed Store, now operated by Geo. Hoge & Sons.

ALLIANCE, NEB.—Cargill, Inc., has purchased most of the safflower seed grown this year in Box Butte County, for research into what are believed to be great possibilities.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Northrup, King & Co. have employed Rowland E. Robbins as traffic manager. For 12 years he has been in the traffic department of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

PAYMENTS will not be made to farmers on seed sold after Dec. 31. The A.A.A. payment of 3.5 cents on red clover and 25 cents per pound on alfalfa and alsike seed were incentives for 1945.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.—Elton H. Gregory died of heart disease Dec. 21. He was 76 years of age. He was treasurer and a director of the Ouren Seed Co., and a director of the First National Bank.

PRESCOTT, IA.—The Prescott Seed & Feed Co. has opened a seed and feed business in the old elevator building, handling mixed feeds for livestock and poultry and grass seed and hybrid seed corn.

MONTEVIDEO, MINN.—John W. Evans sustained a loss of over \$10,000 recently when a large barn burned with 800 bus. of hybrid seed corn and drying equipment. The fire is believed to have been caused by overheated furnaces.

DES MOINES, IA.—Edward M. Baker, recently discharged from the Army, has been appointed manager of the local business of Geo. P. Sexauer & Son, of Brookings, S. D. He is a son-in-law of Pres. E. H. Sexauer. Mr. Baker will travel the territory when duties at the office permit.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Receipts of seeds at Chicago during 1945 included 15,679,000 lbs. timothy, 7,107,000 lbs. clover, and 57,675,000 lbs. other grass seeds. Shipments were 3,001,000 lbs. timothy, 1,835,000 lbs. clover and 7,905,000 lbs. other grass seeds, as reported by Lyman C. West, statistician of the Board of Trade.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—At the recent winter meeting of the California Seed Council Dr. Glen Carmen of the University of California spoke on D.D.T. and Other New Insecticides;

Harold J. Ryan on Duties of the County Agricultural Commissioner. Pres. Humphries and Walter Schoenfeld acted as hosts at a luncheon to the visitors.

BOISE, IDA.—Idaho certified seed standards have been revised to conform to specifications adopted by the International Crop Improvement Ass'n. Standards of the Idaho Crop Improvement Ass'n, the seed certifying agency for Idaho, have been revised to conform with the new regulations to include crops of wheat, oats, barley, beans, alfalfa, red clover, ladino clover and several kinds of grasses and potatoes.—F. K. H.

PORTLAND, ORE.—Raymond Johnson of Eugene, Ore., has been appointed chairman of the weed control committee to serve in connection with the annual meeting of Oregon Seed Growers' League in Portland Jan. 15-16th. O. S. Fletcher, Lane county agent, has been named sec'y. This is one of the most important committees of the League and is made up of 47 persons from 16 counties in Oregon.—L. K. H.

ASTORIA, ORE.—Increase of irrigated pasture lands in California has opened up new markets for lotus grass seeds, produced in Clatsop and Jackson Counties, Oregon, according to Herbert Howell, director of the Astor Agricultural Experiment station. Twenty-four years ago lotus major, a perennial legume was introduced at the Astoria experiment station farm. It was found native in South Central Europe, also the source of lotus corniculatus, which thrives in more arid surroundings.—F. K. H.

Seed Laboratories to Be Rated

E. L. Erickson, assistant agronomist in charge of the agronomy seed laboratory at South Dakota State College, and member of an international committee to study seed laboratories, states that:

As a result of questionnaires now in the hands of seed laboratory officials in the United States and Canada, laboratories will be rated on the basis of equipment, personnel and space. Amount and quality of equipment for testing both purity and germination of seed samples, as well as disease tests, will be checked. Personnel will be recorded on the basis of number and training of permanent staff members, and of seasonal or temporary assistants. Storage and library facilities will also be determined.

In its move to raise and make uniform seed testing standards, the Ass'n of Official Seed Analysts will determine activities of official and commercial laboratories on the basis of the number of tests made per month for weed seed, pure seed, germination, disease and other tests. Amount of time required by each, under different conditions and circumstances, to complete each type of test also will be recorded.

The information will be tabulated for later publication. Individual laboratories will then be able to judge their needs in the light of an average situation and make improvements as required.

Members of the Ass'n committee in charge of rating laboratories are: Chairman, A. C. Heise, of Winnebago, Man.; R. C. Kinch, Lincoln, Neb.; H. L. Weir, Montgomery, Ala., and E. L. Erickson, Brookings, S. D.

UNITED STATES banks now can remit funds by draft or cable to all countries but Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Lichtenstein, Tangier, Germany and Japan, control having been taken off.—F. K. H.

Orfed Wheat

Orfed has been grown experimentally and is a promising new wheat variety. When compared with hymar, rex, and golden, varieties grown rather extensively in eastern Washington, it has given satisfactory results and in several respects appears to be superior to these varieties. Orfed is a white wheat having a kernel of medium size which is semi-hard to soft in texture depending on where grown. It has a high bushel weight and is resistant to nearly all known races of stinking smut. The variety has a lax type of head, is bearded, and does not shatter readily. The plant is medium in height and has stiff straw.

Orfed may be grown from either fall or spring sowing. It is reasonably winter hardy but, because of its intermediate (winter-spring) habit, may lose its winter hardiness if sown in the early fall. When spring sown, orfed matures about a week later than federation sown under the same conditions.

Certification of Hybrid Corn Not to Be Required in North Dakota

The North Dakota Crop Improvement Ass'n held its annual meeting at a dinner in the Gardner Hotel during the North Dakota Agricultural College Farm and Home week program and was attended by nearly 100 members and guests.

The dinner program consisted of a discussion by T. E. Stoa, Head of the Agronomy department at N.D.A.C. on the policy of the Experiment Station with respect to the release of new crop varieties.

Another feature of the program was a discussion by the group on the question of certification of hybrid seed corn sold in the state. Under existing regulations seed corn is not required to be certified. After some discussion the group voted in favor of not requiring certification.

A short business meeting was held following the general meeting. The group elected Albert Sinner of Casselton, John Ridley of Maida, and R. L. Wodarz of Wyndmere to represent the eastern section of the state on the Board of Directors. L. A. Jensen, Extension Agronomist was elected as a director at large. These will serve as directors for a two year term.

Provisions were made also to set up a standing legislative committee that will serve the interests of crop improvement work in the state.

At the directors' meeting which was held the following day, Otto Klindworth of Fessenden was re-elected pres, John Fisher of Tappan, vice pres, and L. A. Jensen, sec'y.

THE American Soybean Ass'n will hold its convention Aug. 29, 30 and 31 at St. Louis, Mo.

WEEDS and Weed Seeds

Your farmer patrons, yourself, in fact, everyone interested in the betterment of agriculture, will welcome this new book. Its 76 pages, 6x9, contain information, with illustrations of Noxious Weeds, Lawn Weeds, Poisonous Plants and aids dealers to identify noxious weed seeds. Nothing like it ever before published. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

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Production of Leading Seed Crops in the United States, 1925-1945

Year	Reported by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture										In thousands of lbs. (i.e., 000 omitted)		
	Alfalfa	Red Clover	Alsike Clover	Sweet Clover	Lespedeza	Timothy	Kentucky Bluegrass ¹	Orchard Grass ²	Redtop ³	Sudan Grass	Meadow Fescue ⁴	White Clover ⁴	Crimson Clover ⁴
1920.....	23,226	96,528	23,796	27,460	2,436	112,558	7,700	2,030	6,000	28,000	1,750	1,300	300
1925.....	62,274	51,318	16,932	60,372	3,023	85,460	7,490	2,030	7,500	51,534	1,000	1,300	500
1930.....	72,918	60,618	19,372	49,942	5,536	75,609	10,850	3,010	9,750	74,563	900	1,300	1,500
1935.....	80,252	60,880	19,063	41,934	60,510	191,106	37,300	3,710	8,750	30,778	400	500	1,000
1936.....	53,268	45,408	26,496	46,200	38,364	41,706	21,000	1,750	8,750	30,778	400	500	1,000
1937.....	58,860	30,528	13,038	49,020	112,655	113,818	77,000	3,850	19,500	59,240	325	300	1,600
1938.....	62,040	114,294	24,180	62,046	205,700	57,974	18,200	2,030	15,750	54,684	150	250	2,800
1939.....	39,282	107,886	19,158	85,066	145,371	63,801	21,000	4,200	15,750	78,906	600	660	3,560
1940.....	39,394	122,658	23,724	59,178	139,790	55,800	46,900	4,438	12,600	62,290	1,400	1,086	5,625
1941.....	61,026	91,512	19,620	49,638	169,251	54,850	37,800	5,432	13,750	91,453	750	1,727	7,310
1942.....	58,014	61,566	15,144	37,518	170,500	75,532	63,350	6,090	16,600	40,440	1,225	1,390	17,050
1943.....	66,894	68,574	14,334	27,474	164,620	75,582	21,230	5,880	10,700	31,500	1,180	2,310	13,880
1944.....	67,494	104,076	13,290	38,652	267,700	59,586	22,008	6,804	17,200	61,300	1,000	1,360	13,770
1945.....	68,760	101,340	20,160	38,400	232,500	65,520	....	6,580	24,300	27,400	1,470	1,860	14,350

¹Rough cured seed.²Thresher-run seed.³Clean seed, includes Missouri as well as Illinois.⁴Clean seed.

The Hormone Weed Killer 2,4-D

By O. A. LEONARD and F. H. HERZER of Mississippi Agr. Exp. Sta.

The chemical 2,4-D (chemically 2,4 dichlorophenoxyacetic acid) has attracted considerable interest in all parts of the country because of its weed-killing properties. This chemical acts as a plant hormone. When used in dilute concentrations, the effect is merely to cause bending of stems, etc., or to result in seedless fruit formation and other effects. When used at higher concentrations, the plant becomes adversely affected and dies under the proper set of conditions. The chief difficulty with 2,4-D to date has been the variability in the results in different places and at different times of the year. The conditions necessary for the best results are still inadequately known.

THE JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE was sprayed in February, March and at various times during the summer. All of the spraying, except the one in February, were effective in killing the above-ground parts. No new plants have appeared to date. Results elsewhere indicate that this plant is very sensitive to 2,4-D.

POISON IVY was sprayed in the summer-time and apparently killed. Good results have been reported elsewhere, although a second spraying is often needed.

BITTERWEED was sprayed at different times during the summer. The plant was killed in all cases, but apparently died the most quickly after spraying in late summer when in full bloom. Even one-half the normal strength of 2,4-D was effective in these tests.

Investigations in other parts of the country have reported success in the use of 2,4-D against bindweed, plantains, dandelions, thistles, and many other weeds. Most crop plants, except the grasses (oats, wheat, corn, etc.) appear to be killed or seriously injured with 2,4-D. According to some reports, grasses are occasionally injured with 2,4-D.

Best results with 2,4-D can be expected in warm weather, altho a long rain-free period in cold weather will produce good results. In warm weather a rain-free period of at least six hours should elapse after spraying.

CHEAPEST WEED KILLER—2,4-D is non-corrosive to spray equipment, not hazardous to livestock, does not sterilize the soil, is not explosive or inflammable, and is not usually irritating to the skin. It is probably the cheapest weed killer available, since such small quantities are necessary (one or two pounds per acre, compared with about 430 pounds of sodium chlorate). The concentration used is approximately one ounce of 2,4-D in seven gallons of water. Prices are different for the various commercial preparations. One can make his own preparation using one part of 2,4-D to 6½ parts of Carbowax-1500. 2,4-D is not soluble in water—hence, the Carbowax-1500. This mixture is then dissolved in water at the rate of one ounce of the mixture per gallon of water.

The sources of 2,4-D employed in the above tests are listed below. Other sources are available, but have not been used in our tests.

1. Carbowax-1500. From the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp., 30 E. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

2. 2,4-D: dichlorophenoxyacetic acid. From Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.

3. Dow Weed killer A-510. Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.

4. Weedone. American Chemical & Paint Co., Ambler, Pa.

Louisiana Seedsmen Ask Research by State

The annual meeting of the Louisiana Seedsmen Ass'n was held Dec. 21 at the Bentley Hotel, Alexandria, La., A. Petrus presiding.

Contributing towards the informative program were representatives of the University, the Extension Service and the Experiment Station. Mr. Garrett led a discussion on DDT, Mr. J. F. Montelarno regarding New Garden Crop Selection, Production and Distribution, and Mr. Holly on increase of station field seed hybrid corn and other items.

Lane Wilson pinch-hit for Mr. Kerr by explaining the new uniform noxious weed and labeling regulations that Louisiana has ratified in support of the New Orleans conference. Mr. Wilson also explained a new voluntary co-operative program that provides that seed jobbers and any others who would so desire, draw samples on each and every lot of seed received and send it to the state seed laboratory accompanied by the originating shipper's tag. If the seed are found to be mislabeled, a state inspector will then officially inspect and resample the mislabeled seed to double check them. If findings verify mislabeling the state office will then take the matter up with the offending shippers.

Luncheon was tendered by the Louisiana Seed Co. and the Alexandria Seed Co.

In the afternoon all of the seedsmen went in a body to the new hybrid seed corn plant of the Louisiana Seed Co.

A resolution was adopted requesting the University, Extension Service and Experiment Station to assist seedsmen by research and otherwise on the following matters:

A manual describing and illustrating the noxious weed seed plants as named in the Uniform Weed List for the Southern Region.

Research and information regarding safe practices in the fumigation of seed.

Research and a manual on variety identification of the principal crops in production from seed in Louisiana.

That tables based on research be made for the information of seedsmen on safe moisture percentage for the retaining of viability in planting seed.

Research and assistance in the planning of economical driers for farm and commercial use on mechanically harvested grain and seed crops, with a view of preparing such crops to be safely stored in bulk or in sacks.

That research be continued and advice be issued on the subject of treating seed with DDT or other preparations to prevent damage in storage by insects.

That research and studies be made on the

behavior of seed and grains harvested under unfavorable weather conditions. That the institutions be asked to cooperate with our seed organization on any and all matters that would assist seedsmen in supplying seed of better breeding, better quality and better viability to the farmer.

OFFICERS ELECTED for the ensuing year are: Hamilton Cade, Alexandria, pres.; Morton McMahon, Shreveport, vice pres.; Lane Wilson, Shreveport, sec'y-treas. Directors: J. S. Mitchell, Natchitoches; P. D. Nielsen, New Orleans; Ed Voelker, Alexandria, and A. Petrus, West Monroe. One additional director at large will be appointed by the president.

Meeting of Wisconsin Seedsmen

By J. W. JUNG, Sec'y

Probably the finest and best attended meeting of the Wisconsin Seed Dealers Ass'n was held at Stevens Point on Dec. 12. The meetings were held in the auditorium of the Hardware Mutual Insurance Co. Attendance was 126, by far the largest meeting of the organization and 38 new members were added.

The following committees were appointed by Pres Kaasa: Resolutions, A. L. King, Reg. Comstock, Geo. Johnson; Nominating, C. O. Dunlap, Roy Markell, Ben D. Dance; Seed Council, D. Klokow, A. L. King, E. J. DeBroux; Legislative, R. H. Lang, F. W. Kellogg, W. J. Borst.

The Effect of Government Restraints Upon Small Business was discussed by O. M. Wiperman of the Wisconsin Chamber of Commerce. Legume Seed for 1946 was the topic of a talk by Prof. V. Burcolaw of the University of Wisconsin.

A resolution was adopted opposing any reductions in the present standards of labeling Wisconsin hybrid seed corn and seed grain. The committee on resolutions was authorized to meet with Prof. Graber and Mr. Holden for the purpose of drafting a letter to the Director of the Federal Budget supporting the appropriation for research for the improvement and in-

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creased seed production of legume forage crops.

The Hybrid Seed Corn Situation was discussed by Prof. A. H. Wright of the University of Wisconsin. The Seed Industry Looks Ahead was the subject of a talk by John Benham, Agricultural Director of the American Seed Trade Ass'n.

Officers elected were as follows: Pres., L. J. Kaasa, of Columbus; vice-president, J. D. Hopkins of Madison; sec'y-treas., J. W. Jung of Randolph; directors, Carlton Schneider, Bear Creek; Albert Zutter, Chippewa Falls; R. H. Lang, Madison.

The National Grain Trade Council

Washington, D. C.—The National Grain Trade Council, representing twenty-seven grain exchanges and nation-wide grain trade organizations, has under way a Committee study into ways and means of expanding the industrial use of farm products. This Committee, headed by John McCaull of Minneapolis, has held two meetings, to consider first the use of grain in industrial alcohol production. Other meetings are scheduled for the coming months and trips will be made by Committee members to various research laboratories, to study other uses of grain.

The purpose of the work, according to Mr. McCaull, is to give greater emphasis to the demand side of the law of supply-and-demand. Surpluses of grains, his Committee believes, can be a national problem in certain years, but the nation has spent most of its energy upon loans and support prices for producers, rather than upon studies for the expansion of demand for the grains.

"We have been intensely interested, in our first two meetings, in the stories of possible use of grains for industrial alcohol," said Mr. McCaull. "Without committing ourselves to sponsor any one program, we find that industrial alcohol made from grains has a wide variety of possible uses, in synthetic rubber, fuel, plastics and medicinals. This manufacturing process also develops by-products of feeds which are of high value. At the present high prices for grains, we have not yet found how alcohol from grain can compete in price with alcohol from some other limited but available sources, but for the future of agriculture and its problem of grain surpluses in some years, we have felt that this research work in industrial

alcohol from grain should be carefully followed by this nation."

Mr. McCaull expects, in the coming few weeks, to authorize subcommittees from his group to visit research laboratories in various sections of the nation, to study developments in the wider use of farm products. The Committee will gather this further information and report back to the Council in February.

Seedsmen Meet at Jackson, Miss.

More than 100 seedsmen attended the meeting Dec. 12 and 13 of the Mississippi Seedsmen Ass'n at the Heidelberg Hotel, Jackson, Miss.

Gov. Tom L. Bailey gave an address of welcome at the opening session. At the banquet Wednesday evening the guest speaker was W. F. Bond of the state welfare department.

The program included discussion on the Uniform Weed and Tagging Regulations, 1946 Agricultural Adjustment Agency Program, Proposed Central Market Exchange, and Dr. I. Q. and Retail Forum of Insecticides, poultry diseases and remedies and other problems affecting the retail seed merchant.

Reports were made on the Mississippi Seed Improvement Ass'n, Extension Department, State Experiment Station and Hybrid Corn.

OFFICERS ELECTED for the ensuing year are: Pres., W. E. Tidwell, Columbus; first vice pres., Ben T. Sams, Crystal Springs; second vice pres., J. E. Luckett, Jackson; sec'y-treas., Noble H. Pace, Cleveland. Directors: First district, W. W. Broome, Vicksburg; second district, Percy B. Magee, Tylertown; third district, S. R. Evans, Greenwood.

Labeling of Sweet Clover Seed

The term "Tall sweetclover" is considered to be synonymous with that of "White Blossom sweetclover" and seed described by these terms must not be a mixture of white and yellow blossom sweetclover seed.

Officials of the Production and Marketing Administration, which administers the act, recommend that if there is any uncertainty as to the proportion of sweet clover seed that is white blossom the seed should be labeled as to kind only, namely, sweetclover. When labeling seed white blossom sweetclover the shipper should have evidence that it is white blossom sweet clover and does not contain a mixture of yellow blossom sweetclover that would require different

labeling under the provisions of the Federal Seed Act.

It may be contended that white and yellow blossom sweetclover seeds are indistinguishable. This is true with the exception of the extent to which mottled seeds indicate the presence of yellow blossom sweetclover. Growing tests made by the Department show that persons shipping sweetclover seed in interstate commerce will be adequately protected if they assume that yellow blossom sweetclover is present in the seed in a quantity four times the quantity of mottled seed present.

For example, if a sample of sweetclover contains 1.3 per cent of mottled seed, it should be considered to contain 5.2 per cent yellow blossom sweetclover. The seed, therefore, should be labeled as sweetclover or in such a manner as to show that it is a mixture consisting of white blossom and yellow blossom sweetclover and the percentage of each.

Sweet Sudan Grass

Sudan grass was brought to this country as a plant immigrant in 1909 and has since that time developed into the most important annual pasture grass in the Southwest as well as over most of the nation. Practically no breeding work was done with Sudan grass until 1934 when the Texas station began a breeding program through hybridization with one of the sweet sorghums. The plant breeding problem was to compound a new synthetic variety by transferring the character of sweet and juicy stem, non-shattering seed, disease resistance, and the distinctive sienna glume color from Leoti sorgo while retaining the grassy characteristics of Sudan grass. The mode of inheritance of these five characters was determined and their incorporation into a new variety through crossing, backcrossing and selection in the greenhouse and in the field over a period of seven or eight years has been accomplished. The new variety is called Sweet Sudan Grass and is both sweet and juicy like the sweet sorghums.

Disease resistance from the Leoti parent has been bred into this new variety and while it is not immune to the common foliage diseases, this resistance enables it to remain green and growing and to furnish green grazing several weeks later in the fall than does the old variety. Sweet Sudan grass is also more resistant to chinch bugs.

A distinctive sienna or reddish glume or seed color common to the Leoti sorgo parent has been incorporated, not only as an excellent marker for the new variety but as a practical means whereby contamination with Johnson grass and mixtures with other sorghums can readily be detected.

In growth habit and production the old and the new varieties are strikingly similar. Sweet Sudan produces more seed and a better quality of forage than common Sudan grass but grows off a little slower in the spring and matures a few days later.

The sweet and juicy stalks of Sweet Sudan grass makes it more palatable to livestock as shown by planting the old and new varieties on adjoining areas and allowing cattle and hogs to graze them at will. As the breeding work progressed selection was made in rows well grazed. Differential grazing is more marked as the crop becomes older and advances toward maturity. Many instances have been observed where cattle showed their preference for Sweet Sudan grass which was grazed down close to the ground while the common Sudan grass was sparsely grazed by comparison.

The Texas Experiment Station plans to maintain at Chillicothe a source of pure foundation seed for continued distribution to interested farmers.

THE RYE manipulation charges hearing set for Jan. 7 will be resumed instead on Jan. 14 by the Commodity Exchange Administration, witnesses and attorneys being unable to arrange for transportation for the earlier hearing.



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The Crop Testing Plan in 1945

The "Crop Testing Plan" during the year 1945 tested 3,262 samples of wheat, together with several hundred samples of barley, each sample representing a crop that farmers produced in 1945.

The samples were sown by the elevator agents of the companies sponsoring the Plan—the Searle and Home Grain Companies and the Midland & Pacific Grain Corp.—at a number of centres in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. At each point there were planted about 300 samples. The Dominion Experimental Farms, the Alberta School of Agriculture and our three prairie universities kindly gave much valuable assistance in the work.

The growing samples were analyzed in the fields by competent cerealists and plant breeders who were made available mainly by Dominion Government institutions, by our prairie universities and by the Provincial School of Agriculture at Olds. The crops were given four classifications, i. e., "A," "B," "C," and "Mixtures"; "A" meaning that the stock was good enough to be used in the neighborhood as seed (it was of about the same standard for trueness-to-variety as Certified seed); "B" meaning that the stock was beginning to become mixed with off types and other varieties; "C" meaning that the stock was definitely poor—consisting either of an undesirable variety or being badly mixed with other varieties; and the classification "Mixtures" meaning that the crop did not consist of any one variety but instead of a mixture of several varieties, many of them of low milling and baking value, or of low yield, and so being undesirable.

THE RESULTS—The results of it all have been collected and compiled. They are in brief as follows: 47 percent of the samples classified "A" compared with 38 per cent last year, 24 per cent classified as "B," 19 per cent classified as "C" and 10 per cent as "Mixtures"; or "C" and "Mixtures" together totalled 29 per cent compared with 38 per cent last year.

It will be noted that a considerable improvement has taken place in the desirable "A" and that a sharp decrease has taken place in the undesirable "C" and "Mixtures." This is all the more encouraging when it is remembered that because of the shortage of gasoline and tires, and of labor on the farms, samples were only drawn from those areas which in the past had consistently shown a low percentage of "A" and a high percentage of "C" and "Mixtures," thus demonstrating what concerted efforts on the part of elevator agents can have in improving the quality of crops in their neighborhood. With it all, however, it will be observed that there is still room for a good deal of improvement to take place in increasing "A" still further and in decreasing the number of "C" and of bad mixtures.

Once again it is found that too many of our farmers were growing a wheat variety other than the one they thought they were producing and would have liked to produce, for 5.3 per cent of all samples tested were found to be of an entirely different variety than that named by the farmer. Unfortunately a number of farmers even in the rust area who thought they were growing a rust-resistant variety actually were growing a variety that was not rust resistant.

DISTRIBUTION OF GOOD SEED—Part of the work of the "Crop Testing Plan" is for elevator agents to endeavor to persuade farmers who had "C" and "Mixtures" to discard that poor seed and to purchase better quality seed, preferably Registered, or Certified when Registered is not available. Those farmers, however, who desire to secure quite large quantities of seed in one year to sow their whole acreage, for instance, are recommended to get in touch with one of their neighbors whose sample graded "Crop Testing Plan" "A." Experience has shown that farmers holding this good quality "Crop Testing Plan" "A" seed are usually willing to make it available to their neighbors at only a few cents premium over the market

price. We calculate that well over 6 million bushels of such "Crop Testing Plan" "A" seeds have been used by farmers during the past 15 years with satisfaction.

Registered and Certified seed sealed in the sack is purchased by the "Crop Testing Plan" from competent seed growers—members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association—and through the medium of the elevator agents of the companies supporting the "Crop Testing Plan" is made available to farmers who need it, at no profit either to the "Crop Testing Plan" or to the companies concerned.

During this past year an amount of no less than 34,000 bushels of Registered and Certified seed sealed in the sack was sold in this manner by our elevator agents to prairie farmers, compared with 23,000 bushels for the previous year, 1944. It was noted that a higher percentage of farmers than usual demanded the very highest quality of First Generation Registered seed. Unfortunately there was much less available than was needed.

MALTING BARLEY—For the second year in succession "Crop Testing Plan" work was done with malting barley. It was found in general that the average quality of malting barley stocks were about in the same state as was wheat when the "Crop Testing Plan" started work 16 years ago, showing forcibly that there is a great deal of work to be done in improving the barley crop.

It was found that 49 per cent of all the barley samples submitted were of O.A.C. 21, 14 per cent of Olli, 8 per cent of Newal, 6 per cent of Plush, 6 per cent of Regal, 5 per cent of Gartons and 4 per cent of Manchurian, with several other varieties making up the other 8 per cent.

DEMONSTRATION PLOTS—At several hundred points the elevator agents associated with the companies which support the "Crop Testing Plan" sow each year and manage what are termed Demonstration Plots, each plot consisting of 6 or 7 standard and approved varieties each of wheat, oats, barley and flax. These demonstration plots are of growing interest to farmers, for they are able to observe with their own eyes during the season how the different varieties behave in their own districts, so the individual farmer is able to make a choice of what he thinks would best suit his own farm.—Searle Grain Co., Ltd.

THE American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists will hold its annual meeting May 13 to 16 at the General Brock Hotel, Niagara Falls, Ont., Canada, instead of at Toronto, as originally planned.

THE Government Jan. 4 set up an inter-agency committee to expedite movement of 6,000,000 tons of wheat and 2,000,000 tons of coal into export channels in the next six months, headed by Capt. Granville Conway, deputy war shipping administrator.

Little High Quality Seed Corn in North Dakota

By North Dakota State Seed Dept.

Much of the corn grown for seed this past season will be of doubtful quality and some of this crop will be used for feed. The 1945 growing season, with respect to corn, not only got off to a poor and a late start but was terminated by early frosts while the corn was still in the milk or early dough stage. In seasons of early frosts and high moisture content the seed corn grower has one question uppermost in his mind, namely: how has the germination been affected?

There seems to be no hard and fast rule as to determining how much low temperature at a given moisture percentage corn will survive and still germinate. In many instances small localized areas showed signs of frost while others escaped. On any event, the length of time of these low temperatures, the degree to which the temperature fell and the moisture content of the corn were all factors.

Because of such variations the only method of determining the quality of the seed is by drying it down to a safe moisture percentage and making germination tests. To date 132 samples of seed corn have been tested in the State Seed Department laboratory. This number includes all certified samples in addition to those sent in by farmers and seedsmen and include a group collected by the county agents and the college extension service. The summarized table shows that approximately 56 per cent of these had a germination of 70 to 90 per cent; 21.9 per cent had a germination of but 50 to 70 per cent; and only 17.4 per cent showed a germination over 90 per cent. The samples were from widely scattered sections throughout the state with the largest percentage being from the eastern sections.

The summary includes both hybrids and open pollinated varieties. From the foregoing and from reports from neighboring states, it should be safe to predict that top quality seed corn may be on the scarce order and the wise buyer will buy his seed corn early when the choice of early adapted strains and varieties is greater. This past season should convince growers that only the earliest adapted strains and varieties will come through and make a crop of corn well enough matured to safely put into the crib.

WINDOM, MINN.—Peter J. Schweitzer, Inc., of New York, has purchased for \$75,000 the flax plant built during the war by the government and will use it in the manufacture of paper.

MILIS of the United States ground 553,183,447 bus of wheat during the 10 months ending Oct. 31, against 491,379,011 bus. during the like period of 1944, as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

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Feedstuffs

BREWERS dried grains production during November amounted to 18,700 tons, against 16,900 tons during November, 1944, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture will dispose of nearly 1,000,000 lbs. of dehydrated potatoes for animal feed, packed in 50-lb. sacks.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Grain & Feed Mills Co. was fined \$50 recently on the charge of selling feeds which contained rice hulls, that the Missouri law prohibits in feeds.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Eastern Federation of Food Merchants will inaugurate an extensive publicity campaign under the direction of Austin W. Carpenter, executive director, including publication of a monthly farm magazine for the northeastern states.

LEXINGTON, KY.—Job D. Turner, Sr., head of the feed and fertilizer department of the Kentucky State Experiment Station died Jan. 1 after a heart attack.—A. W. W.

DISTILLERS dried grain production during November amounted to 27,000 tons, against 48,100 tons during November, 1944. The production increased steadily from 19,400 tons in November, 1941, to the maximum of 65,600 tons in May, 1945, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

BROOKINGS, S. D.—The South Dakota Feed Manufacturers Ass'n will meet Jan. 7 and 8 at the state college, R. B. Meldrum, Sioux Falls, president, announced. The meetings are open to livestock and feed dealers as well as manufacturers.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Virgil O. Wodicka, recently released from active duty with the Quartermaster Corp., will become manager of the new Cereal Research Department of the Ralston Purina Co., and Frank James becomes manager of the Cereal Product Control Division, responsible for research in the kitchen and cereal laboratories in addition to all cereal product control work. Clifford A. Cobb, recently discharged from the Army Air Forces, becomes manager of the product processing laboratory, where new products will be test-marketed on a mill production basis by means of a miniature producing unit.

Fine of \$450 for Misbranding "Mor-Milk"

On Apr. 17, 1944, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed an information against Utley Noble, trading as the Mor-Milk Co., Dixon, Ill., alleging shipment of a quantity of the above-named products between the approximate dates of Feb. 2 and Apr. 30, 1943, from the state of Illinois into the states of Indiana, Pennsylvania and Michigan.

Analysis of the Mor-Milk for Calves showed the product consisted of a pink powder containing, chiefly, starch, protein, water, crude fiber, and small amounts of the phosphates, carbonates, chlorides, and oxides of calcium, iron, and sodium. The article was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements in the leaflet regarding the efficacy of the article in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of scours in calves.

The articles, with the exception of the Mor-Milk for Poultry, were also alleged to be adulterated and misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in the notices of judgment on foods.

On Oct. 16, 1944, the defendant having entered a plea of guilty, a fine of \$50 on each count, a total fine of \$450 and costs, was imposed.

An Appeal for Protein Feeds

The Directors of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Assn. have issued an appeal for protein feeds as follows:

Stockmen, Dairymen, Poultrymen and all feeders should be informed as to the condition of feed supplies. The Picture of feed supplies it not at all good, in fact at this time it is critical.

There are not enough of the vegetable and animal protein feeds available to supply the usual high-standard productive feeds. Bluntly, this is actually the situation.

The Pacific Coast production of Fish Meal is about 30,000 tons short of last year. From a Protein standpoint this is equivalent to about 48,000 tons of Soy Bean Meal. The fish shortage cannot be expected to be made up in the time remaining in this fishing season. Furthermore there has been none of the usual accumulation of fish meal stocks, the floors are bare.

Soy Bean Meal, the most adaptable of the vegetable proteins, has nearly stopped coming into the state. It would be more nearly correct to say that practically no part of the new crop production has even started to come in.

Other oil meals are also scarce, and just about impossible to secure. In the San Francisco bay Area strike conditions have practically shut off usual supplies of coconut meal, shell flour, and bone meal.

Meat Meal is very difficult to obtain and certainly there is not enough to take up the shortage of fish meal and vegetable oil meals.

With the total supply of South American proteins going to foreign countries through trade agreements by our State Department there can be no relief from this source. Various Government Controls have brought about certain inequities in the distribution of Proteins and Feed Supplies.

Efforts are being made by the California Feed Industry to alleviate the situation but you can't "eat" efforts or live on promises; who wants to be in the position of living in hopes and dying in despair? Many feed mills are on the verge of partial or complete shut-down for the want of feed supplies.

This alarming situation is not the problem of the feed industry alone. It is the problem of the oil seed grower who demands more than his share of oil meal back from the crusher before he will send in the seed, such as Soy Beans, Cottonseed, etc. It is the problem of any processor, dealer, feeder or anyone else who may have accumulated and is hoarding more than his justifiable needs of protein feeds. It is the problem of government officials and politicians who are formulating controls and regulating exports and imports. It is the problem of all feeders to practice culling, consider feed conservation, and to plan future operation in view of feed shortages.

Feeds at Maximum Levels

There was practically no change in the feedstuffs situation at Chicago during the week ending Jan. 2, states the Market News Service of the Production and Marketing Administration. The demand was again very strong and, if anything, intensified over that of the previous week by the adverse weather conditions existing over the local territory. Production was heavy with some of the plants running thru the holidays. The output, however, all continued to be applied on previous contracts and no offerings were made on the open market. According to reports the situation has reached a swapping stage with little shipped from the country without some feed being traded in return.

There was practically nothing new to add to the millfeed situation from that of the previous week. The production has been rather large, although some of the mills were reported to have been experiencing some difficulty in securing ample supplies of wheat. Most of the output was still being moved in cars mixed with flour or being shipped in pickup truckloads. The mixed feed manufacturers and dealers were anxious bidders for millfeed for delivery well into 1946. Prices, of course, remain at full ceiling levels.

The tankage and meat scraps production held

Canvassing Dealer Opinion



Maurice Johnson of Kansas City, Mo. (left), and Gilbert James of Kansas City, going over a survey of dealer opinion and suggestions in eight midwestern states for presentation at convention Jan. 10, 11, of Midwest Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, at Kansas City

up fairly well, but the output was entirely inadequate to supply the urgent demand that has been in evidence during the past week. The cattle kill was fairly large and some raw material was accumulating at some plants. This, however, was due to the inability to secure adequate labor to manufacture the finished product. Ceiling prices were still in effect on both tannage and meat scraps.—H. H. Whiteside.

Testing Feed Samples for Moisture

By G. S. FRAPS and T. L. OGIER, Texas Agri. Exp. Sta.

The A.O.A.C. methods require grinding of samples of feeds or reduction to as fine a condition as possible before their moisture or other constituents are determined. There may be losses of moisture during the grinding of the sample, owing to exposure to air and the heat produced by grinding in the mill; there may also be gains of moisture if the sample is quite dry and the atmosphere is humid. Magnitude of these losses or gains will depend upon the moisture content and nature of the original sample, the type of mill, temperature, time taken in grinding, and the dryness or dampness of the atmosphere. The sample may also lose or gain moisture after preparation if the container is not properly closed. If there are appreciable changes in moisture content in preparation of the samples, the analytical results subsequently obtained will be incorrect, especially when the sample contains a high percentage of the constituent in question. A gain of 2 per cent of moisture in 43 per cent protein cottonseed meal will decrease the percentage of protein by approximately 0.86 per cent. This fact is well known but has not been given much attention.

MAKING THE TEST—In the regular preparation of most of the feed samples, the entire sample as received in tightly closed metal containers is mixed on paper; then evenly distributed in the pan of Jones coal sampler, A.S. T.M., and poured upon the sampler, which divides it into two equal parts. One part is usually divided again in the same way, and one of these portions is ground in a laboratory plate grinding mill. The fractions remaining in the mill are combined with the portion that went through the mill, mixed thoroughly, and transferred to sample bottles, which are closed tightly with rubber stoppers. Commercial feeds used were already partly ground. For the purpose of this work, the original sample was mixed as quickly as possible after it arrived. Five or ten grams in an aluminum dish were dried five hours in a vacuum oven at 100 degrees C. The dish was tightly closed after drying until after it was weighed. The remainder of the sample was then prepared in the usual way and the moisture was determined in a vacuum at 100 degrees C. in the regular course of the analytical work.

RESULTS—In 71 of the 144 samples, or about 50 per cent of the total, the increases or decreases in water content before and after preparation were between 0 and 0.5 per cent. These differences are negligible and may be due chiefly to analytical errors. With 37 of the samples, or 25 per cent, the increases or decreases were between 0.51 and 1 per cent. Since the moisture in the original sample was determined with the unground sample, these differences also are not considered significant. With 14 per cent of the samples the differences range from 1.01 to 1.50 per cent; with 6 per cent, they range from 1.51 to 2 per cent, and with 5 per cent the differences are over 2 per cent. When the change in moisture was less than 1.5 per cent, it was sometimes an increase and sometimes a decrease, but when the change was more than 1.5 per cent, it was usually a decrease that occurred during preparation.

Samples studied included a wide variety of feeds. With cottonseed meal, soybean meal, peanut meal, alfalfa leaf meal, wheat gray shorts

and rice bran the changes in moisture content were not important; with wheat bran, ground whole oats, poultry mash, milo chops or milo head chops, and pelleted poultry mash, the changes in moisture were large enough in some cases to be significant. The high content of water in wheat by-products, which is due to water added to temper the wheat in the milling, might account for the changes in the wheat bran. Water in the five samples of wheat bran on an average decreased from 12.62 per cent before to 11.19 per cent after preparation, the average change being 1.43 per cent. The range was from 1.04 to 4.44 per cent. Ground oats lost from 0.56 to 2.48 per cent and milo head chops lost from 0.6 to 6.06 per cent.

Over one-third of the samples which gained or lost less than 0.5 per cent water in preparation contained less than 9 per cent water before preparation. All the samples which lost 1.51 to 2 per cent water contained over 9.1 per cent, and those which lost over 2.1 per cent contained over 10 per cent water. The samples which gained water in preparation contained 6 to 9 per cent water originally. Difficulties are involved in the determination of moisture. Check samples of the American Oil Chemists Society are compared as sent out, and not corrected to a moisture-free basis, because such corrections for determinations made in different laboratories were found to give more divergent results than the uncorrected values. Sair and Fetzner have shown that certain feeds when dried in a vacuum give lower results for moisture when coarsely ground than when finely ground.

Few Feeds Rich in Riboflavin

At the Texas A. & M. College a number of feeds were analyzed for riboflavin. There were only a few materials which were considered high in riboflavin (over 10 parts per million). These were liver meal, dried buttermilk, dried turnip greens, dried whey, alfalfa meal, and dried chicken excrement.

Materials fairly high in riboflavin (4-10 p.p.m.) were alfalfa stem meal, ground peanut hay, sardine meal, sesame oil cake, corn distillers' dried grains, and fish meal.

Materials which contained fair amounts of riboflavin (2-4 p.p.m.) were beet pulp, corn bran and gluten feed, cottonseed meal, hominy feed, linseed meal, meat and bone scraps, milo head chop, oat mill feed, peanut meal cake and pellets, rice bran and polishings, shrimp meal, soybean oil meal, cake and pellets, wheat bran, wheat brown shorts and wheat gray shorts.

Feeds which contained low amounts of riboflavin (below 2.0 p.p.m.) were babassu oil meal, barley, beans, bone meal, citrus pulp, corn and corn meal, Argentine fish meal, kafir-milo mill feed with screenings, kafir chop and meal, milo whole or meal, oats and oat meal, peas, tannage, wheat and low grade wheat flour, dried brewers' grains and rice.

IF EXPORTS of wheat during the winter period are at the estimated level of 25 to 30 million bushels per month, terminal stocks of wheat probably will decline more rapidly than usual even though movement from farms increases somewhat after Jan. 1. Widespread discussion of revision of the parity formula, underlying inflationary sentiment, the strong financial position of wheat farmers, and anticipation of the ultimate removal of wheat price ceilings will cause farmers to be reluctant to sell wheat even after the beginning of the new tax year.—Kansas State College of Agriculture.

The Fall Pig Crop

The number of pigs saved in the fall season of 1945 (June 1 to Dec. 1) is estimated at 35,144,000 head. This number is 12 per cent, or 3,904,000 head more than the 1944 fall crop and is 14 per cent larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average.

Farmers' reports on breeding intentions for the spring of 1946 indicate 8,542,000 sows to farrow in that season. This number is about 4 per cent larger than the number that farrowed in the spring of 1945, about 9 per cent above the 10-year (1934-43) average but 30 per cent below the record number in 1943.—U.S.D.A.

EIGHT state legislatures meet in regular session in 1946. They are: Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Virginia.

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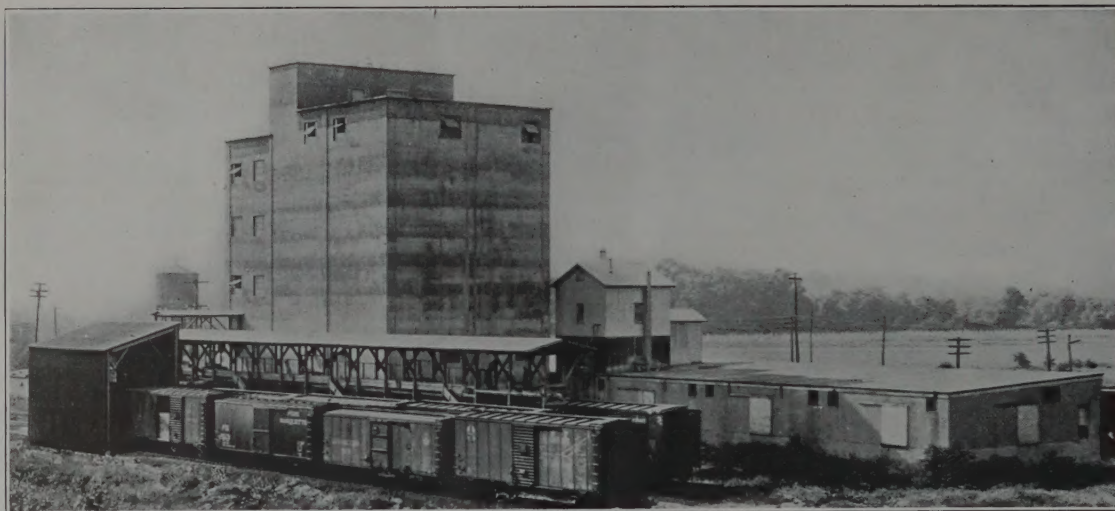
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New Reinforced Concrete Feed Mill of Kasco Mills at Waverly, N. Y.

Modern New York Feed Mill

Construction of the large reinforced concrete building of the Kasco Mills during 12 days of zero weather in January is a tribute to the indomitable energy of private enterprise in America, the same spirit that won wars on opposite sides of the globe.

The top was reached Jan. 24, up 93 feet from the concrete mat foundation, thru the worst kind of winter weather and in spite of a very acute labor shortage. Kasco employees from both the mill and the office, after their regular

day's work, put in from four to eight hours in construction.

Starting Jan. 11 the slip form was very gradually raised by 149 jack screws and as it went the outside walls, columns, floor beams and the walls of 31 bins were all erected of reinforced concrete. Working continuously 24 hours a day, the slip form moved up an average of seven feet in a day.

The main building, 6 stories high, contains 31 bins for raw material, including corn, wheat, oats and barley.

The long, low building on the right is for the storage of sacked raw materials, mineral or vitamin products coming in drums.

Four railroad tracks serve the plant. One track extends thru the receiving shed over the unloading pit. Back of this track are two loading tracks. Alongside the warehouse is a fourth track. Waverly, N. Y., is in central New York near the Pennsylvania state line and has three railroads, the Lehigh Valley, the D., L. & W. and the Erie.

In making the feed, the various ingredients are fed thru lines of calibrated feeders where the ingredients are accurately proportioned and fed into the mixing unit. In addition to separators and magnets over which ingredients pass to remove all foreign material, the finished feeds pass over these cleaners and go directly to the automatic scales.

The feed goes from the automatic scales in bags on belt conveyors to the sewing machines, each machine being capable of closing 24 bags a minute, and from here are carried by loading belts direct to the cars, saving a great deal of labor.

The entire plant is operated entirely by electricity requiring 71 electric motors and 2 electrical control rooms.

Distillers Dried Grains for Fattening Cattle

By MARVEL L. BAKER

Distillers' dried grains, a by-product from the manufacture of distiller liquors and alcohol from cereals, have been used extensively in dairy feeds. With the advent of World War II and the greatly increased use of cereals for the production of alcohol, interest in the corn belt concerning the feeding of distillers' dried grains to beef cattle greatly increased. During 1942 considerable wheat was used in the manufacture of alcohol, and certain government agencies as well as livestock feeders desired information on the value of distillers' wheat dried grains. The establishment of a large alcohol manufacturing

plant in Omaha in early 1944 increased the local interest in distillers' dried grains. Since throughout this period the protein supplemental feeds usually available were in short supply, distillers' dried grains were looked upon as a promising substitute.

Distillers' dried grains may vary in composition and feeding value, depending not only upon the cereals from which they are derived but also upon the fermentation residues included in them. These residues are divided into two parts. The part which can be retained on a screen or filter is known as "distillers' dried grains" or "distillers' dried grains, light" after it is dried. This portion of the residues consists mostly of the insoluble proteins, minerals and crude fiber. The portion not retained on the screen or filter is known as the "solubles." This portion contains little crude fiber, but most of the soluble proteins, minerals and B-complex vitamins are retained. Upon evaporation and drying this may be marketed as "solubles." Sometimes all or a part of the solubles are combined with the portion retained on the screen or filter in which case the resulting dried product is known as "distillers' dried grains, dark" or "distillers' dried grains with solubles."

It is probable that there is little difference in the feeding value of "distillers' dried grains" and "distillers' dried grains with solubles" for most classes of cattle, and the two products were not compared in the trials reported in this publication. Trials were conducted comparing both types of distillers' dried grains with soybean oil meal, and this report is submitted in the hope that it may be useful in evaluating these products.

Four trials were conducted. One was with wintering steer calves, one with wintering heifer calves, and two with fattening yearling heifers.

The addition of distillers' dried grains resulted in more efficient gains based on the pounds of concentrates required per unit of gain. In the same comparisons, distillers' dried grains proved efficient in comparison with soybean oil meal as a source of protein when the relative protein content of the two feeds was considered—Bull. 374, Neb. Exp. Sta.

To Get Back to Standard Formulas

Manufacturers who have been compelled by shortages to substitute ingredients are advised by Walter Berger, chief of the feed management branch, to return to the standards of registered brands, relaxation of which has been permitted by state feed control officials.

Help Your Feeders Feed Efficiently

This authoritative book will help you to help your feeders get the most from their feeds.

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World's most quoted authority. Known as the bible of the feed trade. Covers feeding, care and management of all classes of larger farm animals. Gives full information on composition, analysis, value and use of each recognized feedstuff. Cross indexed for ready reference. 20th edition 13th printing, 1,050 pages, well illustrated. Shipping weight 5 lbs. Price, \$5.00 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

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327 So. La Salle St. Chicago 4, Ill.

Fewer Lambs to Be Fed

Shipments of feeder lambs into the corn belt states in November dropped off sharply from the near record shipments in October. The total shipments into 8 states for which complete records are available were 315,000 this year compared with 420,000 in November last year, a decrease of about 25 per cent. The November number this year was the smallest percentage of the 5-month total (July through November) in the last 4 years.

The total for the 5-month period this year was 2,772,000 compared with 2,600,000 last year, but was smaller than for any other year since 1939 at least.—U.S.D.A.

G. T. A. Cattle Mineral Condemned

The United States attorney for the District of North Dakota filed a libel against 113 100-pound bags of G.T.A. Cattle Mineral and a number of circulars at Fargo, N. D., alleging shipment from Minneapolis, Minn., by the Farmers Union G.T.A. Mills, Inc.

Analysis of the Cattle Mineral disclosed that it consisted essentially of a mixture of mineral substances, charcoal and a small proportion of molasses.

The article was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements in the accompanying circular.

The Farmers Union G.T.A. Mills, Inc., claimant, having admitted the material allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered that the circulars be destroyed, and that the products be released under bond to be brought into compliance with the law under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

New Feed Trade-Marks

J. T. GIBBONS, INC., New Orleans, La., has been granted trademark No. 482,320 on the words "Gibbons Master" for feed for poultry.

HARPER FEED MILLS, INC., Pittsburgh, Pa., has been granted trademark No. 467,095 on the words "Harco Respiritone" for broiler feeds.

BOECKELER ASSOCIATES, Trenton, Mich., have registered the words "PRO-VAP" as trademark No. 481,937 for distillers' dried so'ubles.

J. T. GIBBONS, INC., New Orleans, La., has registered the words "Two-A-Day" as trademark No. 482,321 for scratch feeds for poultry.

E. E. DUPONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Wilmington, Del., have been granted trademark No. 471,025 on the words "Two-Sixty-Two" for animal feed compounds.

THE MARITIME MILLING CO., Buffalo, N. Y., has registered the letters "B-B" in a rectangular design as trademark No. 462,020 for dairy, stock and poultry feeds.

BRUCE VARNEY, doing business as Caro-Green Laboratories, Kansas City, Mo., has been granted trademark No. 482,717 on the words "CarO-Green" for animal and poultry feeds.

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CORPORATION, Lockland Station, O., has been granted trademark No. 477,096 on the words "Green Light" for feed and for live stock and poultry.

THE IOWA FEED CO., Des Moines, Ia., has registered "IFLOK-D-3" as trademark No. 483,061 for D-activated animal sterol dispersed in soybean oil meal as a carrier in use in poultry feed.

THE OLYMPIA BREWING CO., Olympia, Wash., has registered the word "Feedeast" as trademark No. 482,696 for dried brewers' yeast in powdered form for animal or fowl conditioning feed.

ASSOCIATED DEHYDRATING CORPORATION, Vernalis, Calif., has registered the word "VERNALFA" as trademark No. 487,162 for dehydrated alfalfa products for poultry or stock feed.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Midwest Shippers Advisory Board will meet Jan. 30 and 31 at the Palmer House.

MT. AIRY, MD.—Beck's Approved Hatchery has agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to desist from using the words "Approved" or "Pullorum passed," until such time as he may actually participate in the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

Fish Press Water for Growing Chicks

A ration composed of yellow corn, wheat by-products, meat scrap, soybean meal, minerals, fish oil, and riboflavin was found unsatisfactory for growing chicks. Growth was not improved with 5 per cent sun-cured alfalfa leaf meal, but addition of 5 per cent dry skim milk resulted in some improvement. Variable and inconclusive results were produced by the inclusion of 2 per cent solubilized liver. Additions of condensed fish press water or ground fish viscera were highly effective as supplements to the basal ration. The most satisfactory results were obtained in additions of dried skim milk and fish press water. The significance of these findings is briefly discussed by W. W. Cravens and others in Poultry Science.

Starfish Meal in Chick Rations

One hundred chicks were divided equally into 2 groups. One group was fed the Rhode Island Station regular chick ration as a check, the other group was fed a similar ration substituting starfish meal for other protein concentrates and adjusting for calcium content. These adjustments were necessary in view of evidence that dried starfish meal contained approximately 34 per cent protein and 42 per cent calcium carbonate. Growth was determined by weighing each group at 2-week intervals through the 12-week experimental period.

Results at the end of the 12th week showed the average weight of chicks fed the chick ration to be 3.03 pounds. The average weight of chicks fed a similar ration with starfish meal as a protein substitute was 3.08 pounds.

Final results under conditions of these tests indicate that starfish meal can be used as a protein concentrate with satisfactory gains to 12 weeks of age. Starfish meal rations carefully compounded will produce weight gains per pound of feed consumed in line with established rations. Starfish meal rations show as good a utilization of calcium carbonate as that from other sources.

Vetch Seed Poisonous to Chickens

A. A. Horvath reports in Poultry Science that two groups of mature Barred Plymouth Rock hens were fed for 35 and 20 days respectively, on rations solely of untreated whole seed of the chickling vetch (*Lathyrus sativus*) and the vetchling (*L. cicera*), with blood analysis for glucose, nonprotein nitrogen, uric acid, creatinine, cholesterol, inorganic phosphorus, and albumin and globulin. The results showed that *L. sativus* caused a substantial gain in weight and increase in blood protein. *L. cicera* fed as the sole feed seemed to be toxic and caused loss in weight, but no pathological symptoms were noted on autopsies.

There was indication that the pyrimidine base "divicine" is mainly responsible for the toxicity. Evidently the hen's organism is capable of converting divicine into creatinine. A theory is advanced that in the laying hen divicine may be safely stored in yolks as nucleins, to be liberated again on incubation by the enzyme pyrimidine-nucleosidase of the bone marrow, resulting in a toxic effect.

Trading Feeds

An 1890 horse trader would certainly have a field day in the feed business at the present time. We don't buy anything outright, sometimes there are as many as three different commodities involved in trades before we finally get what we want. Just wondering if we will actually know how to do business when things do get plentiful.—C. C. Barnes, exec. v.p., Goodrich Bros. Co., Winchester, Ind.

Hominy Feed v. Ground Yellow Corn in Broiler Ration

Hominy feed in a combination of feedstuffs such as were used in these trials can be used in place of ground yellow corn. Vitamin A was amply supplied by fish oil and 5 per cent of a dehydrated alfalfa meal (17 per cent protein). In respect to the other nutrients supplied (even tho there are some differences), there was no difference in feed utilization.

There seems to be some saving in feed required to produce a pound of broiler under the floor system of rearing. This is apparently due to the mechanical differences between the corn and hominy feed. Feed wastage with the type of floor feeders used is evidently less when hominy feed is used in the feed combination. Thus if suitable alfalfa meal and animal feeding oil is available it may be desirable to use hominy feed in place of corn in the broiler ration, especially if the price of hominy feed is equal to or less than the price of ground yellow corn.

The mortality was not affected by the replacement of corn by hominy in this combination of feedstuffs. The percentage of culls or unsaleable broilers was practically the same on each mixture.—Michigan Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull.

A RETAIL trade survey will get under way shortly after the first of the year, for which the Census Bureau solicits reports on sales and inventories.

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Meanwhile, save materials for war by using old machines whenever possible, and by giving them the best of care. Call Sidney when broken parts can't be fixed. Orders for repair parts get our very best service.



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